INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 224-- BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1929 ONE ANNA

DON'T TAKE ME FROM JAIL A DEAD MAN.

Satin Sen as Resolute as Ever

REJECTS OFFER OF BAIL

—:o:—

Barisal Prisoner's Message to the Country

BURMA HUNGER STRIKER DIES IN JAIL

BARISAL, Sept. 20.

"If the country really loved him and wanted to take him back out of jail, he must be taken alive and not as a dead man and that could be done by serving the country" was the last wish Satindranath Sen conveyed to the public through Mr. Sen Gupta.

Mr. Sen Gupta said Satindranath did not want that people should simply hold meetings, make demonstrations and shed tears for him. He wanted to create a new inspiration in the minds of his countrymen in order that the Government might see that they were always prepared to sacrifice their lives smilingly for the sake of the motherland.—Free Press.

NOT GOING TO ABANDON STRIKE

—:o:—

BARISAL, Sept. 19.

Messrs. Sen Gupta, Bose and Das-Gupta had a further interview with Satin Sen this afternoon and failed to persuade Sen to give up the hunger strike. Sen maintains that he could not accept the offer of release on bail nor give up hunger-strike consistent with self-respect, as long as the present attitude of the Government towards him and co-workers continue.

8 PRISONERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

8 out of the 14 prisoners are reported to have been released on bail this evening.—Free Press.

SATIN'S SERIOUS CONDITION

—:o:—

BARISAL, Sept. 19.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta in a bulletin says the condition of Sen is serious and he is still refusing to take nourishment or medicine.—Free Press.

Magistrate Overrules Governor

—:o:—

BARISAL, Sept. 19

With reference to the interview of the leaders with Satin Sen prior to leaving for Barisal, Mr. Sen Gupta wired to H. E. the Governor at Darjeeling, requesting permission for self and Mr. Bose, and three other leaders.

In reply His Excellency the Governor wired as follows:—

"Government unprepared allow all gentlemen interview. But subject opinion Jail Superintendent, authorises Sen Gupta and one other interview Sen provided object interview only dissuading him hunger-strike and Sen Gupta undertakes unsend anything to press about conversation or any message from Satindranath."

On arrival at Barisal, the District Magistrate on his own responsibility waived these humiliating conditions and allowed the interview.—Free Press.

Phongyi Wizaya Dead

—:o:—

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

Phongyi Wizaya undergoing imprisonment on a charge of sedition died last night in Rangoon Jail Hospital. Wizaya was released from jail on Friday after serving twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124A, but was rearrested on April 4 under the same section for delivering a seditious speech and admitted in central jail as an undertrial prisoner on April 6 but from April 9 he started hungerstike firstly demanding special diet and latterly that all Phongyis in prison, whatever their offence, should be allowed to wear yellow robes on certain festival days and to fast twice a month. Government being unable to accede to either of the requests Wizaya continued hunger-strike during his trial by the Magistrate, who committed him to sessions, and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to six years transportation which was subsequently reduced to three years.

****

MR, SEN GUPTA'S REPLY MISS MACSWINEY

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

In reply to Miss MacSwiney's Cablegram, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayer of Calcutta, has sent the following reply by cable:

"India feels grateful for your message. Trerrence MacSwiney showed the way to Ireland's freedom. Jatinsdas followed him."—Free Press.

****

Both took place inside the Central Jail, he being confined to bed. In Burma Council on August 8. the Home Member replying to a question said his hunger-strike had already lasted four months and everything possible was being done to save his life. Recently Wizaya was transferred to Jail Hospital, where, it is reported, he was allowed to wear yellow robes and was taking milk but expired last night.

His body has been removed from jail and preparations are being made for the funeral. A large number of people are coming to see his remains. —A. P.

DEAD BODY KEPT IN MONASTERY.

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

With reference to Phongyi Wizaya who died in the Rangoon Jail Hospital last night, it is known that while in hospital, he took milk for a very few days only, being allowed to wear his robe, after which he resumed his hunger-strike, continuing it till his death. His body was removed this morning from the jail and is now kept in a Burmese monastery.—A. P.

ARAB DISTRESS IN PALESTINE

—:o:—

AGA KHAN'S APPEAL

Mr. Khalid Sheldrake writes from London.

"His Highness The Aga Khan President of the British Red Crescent Society urgently appeals to all Moslems for funds to relieve sufferings of Palestine destitute Moslems. Donations to be sent by cable to Coutts Company, Standard, London account British Red Crescent Society Palestine Moslems relief. Jews having already subscribed over £100,000, Moslems should show sympathy and duty to their co-religionists in such time of distress."

TRIBUTES TO JATIN

—:o:—

Procession Parades Surat Streets

STUDENTS KEEP SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE EMPTY

SURAT, Sept. 20.

To mourn the death of Jatin Das a procession was organised by the local Youth League and Congress Committee. The procession passed through different parts of the city and terminated on the river bank where a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Karsukh V. Hora, President, Youth League. Several speakers paid glowing tributes to Jatin Das.

A resolution expressing sorrow at Jatin Das's death was passed, all standing.

Several secondary schools and the Surat College remained empty, the students having absented themselves.—A. P.

AMRAOTI OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

JATIN DAS DEMONSTRATION.

AMRAOTI, Sept. 20.

Amraoti celebrated the memory of Jatindranath Das by complete hartal. A huge procession with the decorated photo of Jatindranath paraded throughout the city. A monster public meeting, Veer Vamarao Joshi presiding, was held at which high tributes were paid by the local leaders to Jatindranath Das.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Reuter understands that the draft Report of Indian Central Committee dealing with the Indian Constitution is almost complete and will be handed to the full Committee at its next meeting on 25th September. The next step will be to hand the report when decided upon to the Viceroy. It will probably be despatched from London by the end of October.

The report will deal with the question of the future form of the Government of the Provinces and the Government of India and any consequential changes in the relationship between the Provinces and the Central Government and also between the Central Government and the Secretary of State. The main question is whether dyarchy is to be continued or modified.

It is very unlikely that the Report will be unanimous. Indeed there are indications that the minority report is being prepared. This is not surprising in view of the complicated nature of the matters reviewed. The report may suggest some relaxation in the control of the Indian administration. It is also likely to voice the Indian demands for considerable advance in the direction of full responsible Government in the Provinces.

The report will also doubtless express the view that the Viceroy and the Central Government, "Whatever form the latter may take", should be granted greater independence in matters relating to international administration of the country. There is not likely to be any suggestion to change the conduct of foreign affairs or existing relationship between India and the Crown.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—Mr. Dandurand (Canada) and Sir Granville Ryrie (Australia) have signed the optional clause on conditions practically identical with those laid down by the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

PUNJAB GOVT. YIELDS!

—:o:—

Assurance to Bhagat Singh and Dutt

SAME TREATMENT AS UNDERTRIALS

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The Home Member, the Punjab Government has addressed the following telegram to Lala Dunichand, member of the Jail Committee under to-day's date:-

"Reference your telegram of the 19th. Under orders of the Government, the Inspector General of Prisons informed Bhagat Singh and Dutt yesterday that during the time they are under trial they will receive the same special treatment as the Punjab Jail Committee have recommended for the under-trials in the "Conspiracy" case except as regards the dress. They will remain in the Central Jail where they are now confined but will be permitted freely to associate with each other. The under-trials in the Borstal Jail will be permitted to interview them frequently for the purpose of discussing and concerting the line of defence in the "Conspiracy" case. This treatment will be put into operation when they give up the hunger-strike. The members of the Jail Committee in Lahore have been informed."—Free Press.

OPTIONAL CLAUSE

—:o:—

SIGNED BY BRITAIN, INDIA NEW ZEALAND & S. AFRICA

"IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE"

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—Representatives of Britain, New Zealand, South Africa and India have signed the optional clause.

Signatures have been appended for a period of ten years, subject to ratification by the Parliaments concerned, and with the reservation excluding

(1) Disputes in which parties agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(2) Disputes between members of the British Commonwealth;

(3) Disputes which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the signatory; and

Reserving the right to require suspension of the proceedings of Court in respect of the disputes submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA DO NOT SIGN.

Australia and Canada have not signed, the former on account of Cabinet crisis in Australia, and the latter because there has been no meeting of the Canadian Cabinet, and hence instructions have not been received.

FRANCE'S RENEWAL.

The French spokesman announced renewal of the acceptance of the clause for a period of five years.

Czecho-Slovakia and Peru have accepted the clause in all cases which are not submitted to the Council of the League.

MR. HENDERSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Henderson in a speech on the occasion of signing the Optional Clause said that by agreeing to refer the disputes with other nations to the Permanent Court, Great Britain was making an important contribution to world peace. If the tenth Assembly went down in the history as the "Optional Clause Assembly", was it too much to hope that they would soon have a "Disarmament Assembly"? Disarmament was most an urgent question of foreign policy to-day. It was vital that plans of general disarmament should be submitted to a world conference organised by the League within reasonable period.—Reuter.

ALI BROTHERS ENTRY INTO UNION

—:o:—

Meeting of Indians' of Cape Province

MINISTER URGED TO RECONSIDER POSITION

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Capetown.—A special meeting of the Executive of the Indian National Association of Cape Province was held on Thursday afternoon to consider the reply received from the Minister of Interior to the resolution passed by the Executive regarding the conditions of entry of the Ali Brothers into the Union. The Minister's letter read: "The question of allowing the Ali Brothers to enter the Union was first brought to the Minister's notice by a comprehensive deputation of Muslims and Malays, some time ago, at Cape Town. Suggestions were then made that the whole matter should be given the most careful consideration. As a result of the interview, certain conditions regarding the entry of the Ali Brothers were laid before the Minister, and after discussion agreed to by him and members of the deputation. In the circumstances, the Minister regretted that he could not amend the conditions under which their visit could be approved."

A PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION.

The meeting, after thorough consideration of the wording of the letter, came to the conclusion that the Minister had not been made properly acquainted with the regard in which the Ali Brothers were being held by the Muslim and Indian communities of the Union, and adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the Minister would reconsider the whole position afresh and allow the Ali Brothers an unrestricted entry as was done in the case of other visitors to the Union. The resolution was telegraphed to the Minister.—Reuter.

Alarming Condition of Satin Sen

—:o:—

BARISAL, Sept. 18.

Satin Sen's condition is alarming. The lower part of his body is reported to be without sensation up to the waist. He is said to be refusing diet and medicine.—Free Press.

INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The Reception Committee of the 44th Session of the Indian Naional Congress decided to organise an Industrial and Art exhibition at the time of the Congress session. For this purpose a beautiful site was selected on the banks of the Ravi Park.

The Exhibition Committee invites the co-operation of all manufacturers, dealers, Congress Committe's Department of Industries and other well-wishers of the country. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Congress Reception Committee, Ganpat Road, Lahore.—Free Press.

MAGISTRATE WARNS WITNESS

—:o:—

Pin Drop Silence in Meerut Court

MANSUR ON "GANG OF FORGERS"

—:o:—

Position of King in Soviet System

MEERUT, Sept. 20.

The defence advocates headed by Mr. Sinha consulted the majority of the accused in the jail this morning in connection with the cross-examination of Ferozdin Mansur which will be continued to-day. This was as a result of the Magistrate granting the prayer of the defence advocates who represented that they had received urgent instruction from some of the accused.

PINDROP SILENCE.

When Ferozdin Mansur came up to the witness box pindrop silence prevailed in the court room as everyone, according to a remark by the Magistrate in the course of to-day's proceedings was hanging on the words of the witness.

DEFENCE OBJECTION RULED OUT.

Mr. Chakravatri renewed the defence objection that under Section 540 cross-examination of Mansur coud not proceed in the manner Mr. Langford James was conducting. He requested the court to read yesterday's cross-examination as null and void.

RED BADGE AND CHAMANLAL.

Dange, accused, wanted to know if the Court had recorded yesterday's proceedings about Mr. Langford James having admitted that a Red Badge was supplied to the prosecution by Dewan Chamanlal.

The court remarked that such statement was not made on oath and Dewan Chamanlal was not on trial.

Cross-examined by Mr. Langford James, Mansur deposed that he did not know whether Sohan Singh Joshi, accused, was connected with the newspaper "Kirti".

Counsel handed over a paper which, he said, was an appeal on behalf of "Kirti" and signed by Bhasingh, Canadian, and Sohan Singh Joshi as Directors.

MANSUR'S JOB.

Witness replied that it was published in 1928. Witness had been contributing articles for publication in "Kirti". He did not remember whether his articles were correctly reproduced. As Assistant Editor his job was to translate articles. Witness admitted that in December 1928 he went to Calcutta with Sohan Singh Joshi and two others to attend the All India Workers and Peasants Conference. He did not remember the names of the other two. Their names were difficult to remember.

CALCUTTA CONFERENCE.

Continuing Mansur said he was a delegate to the Calcutta Conference as he had read in newspaper that the Meerut Conference had elected him as a delegate.

Mr. Langford James:—For whom did you go as a delegate.

Witness remained silent for a few minutes and then said nobody had asked him this question.

The Magistrate advised the witness to give honest answers.

Majid, accused, pointed out that anybody could go as a delegate on payment of the fee which the conference had fixed.

Asked by Mr. Langford James witness denied the receipt of Rs. 170/0/9 for delegates and added he had paid his expenses from his own pocket.

Mr. Langford James told witness that it was recorded in the cash book of "Kirti Office"

"JHABVALLA IS SHAKY".

Witness replied if it is written there it is wrong. Witness admitted that he had seen a large number of the accused in Calcutta. Halim's name seemed to be familiar to him but he did not know him. Looking at a photo of a cover witness remarked: "This seems to be my handwriting. Of course I have doubt about it." Photograph of the letter was then read by the Crown Council. It was pointed out by Counsel that it was written by the witness to Halim on 16th April this year. Witness informed the addressee that he had seen the Meerut accused. Except Jhabvalla other accused care a fig for arrest. Jhabwala is shaky"". letter as read by the Crown Co went on to inform Halim that reorganisation of the party going on.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNIN

The Magistrate once again reminded Mansur that he was giving his deposition on oath and advised him to give honest answers.

Witness next admitted he had been to Meerut last April and interviewed some of the accused.

Mr. Langford James asked: Do you now deny this is photograph of the letter you wrote?

Witness: It seems to be mine.

Counsel: Is this not a photo of your letter.

Witness: I don't know.

Counsel:—Then handed over the letter to witness and asked him to mark those sentences to which he took exception.

Witness accordingly marked a few lines.

Counsel: You have no doubt about your signature.

Witness: No.

NO COMMUNIST PARTY IN INDIA.

Continuing, Mr. Mansur declared that there was no Communist Party in India now. He admitted that he, along with Nasim and Shafiq addressed a letter to all Communists in the country in in February 1928. He did not know whether, afterwards, Shafiq and Nasim left India. He was not a C.I.D. officer to follow their movements. The witness knew that the Third International had a Committee called the E.C.C.I.

KING IN SOVIET SYSTEM.

Counsel: Can you conceive of the Soviet system with an Emperor?

Witness: I have not thought over it.

The witness was allowed to think over the question for sometime and then he said that the King could only exist as an ordinary man. He refused to define an ordinary man.

IMPERIALIST POLICY IN INDIA.

Cross-examined by Mr Sinha, the defence advocate, witness said that his knowledge was limited. He was not used to the accents and intonations of Mr. Langford James. Moreover, he was confused yesterday as he had been ill for the last two years. Witness said he had not made a special

(Continued on page 10.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures Irregular

INCREASING TRADE BUYING

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton futures market early declined on favourable weather and prices opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as spinners buying was soon followed with more eagerness to cover their short interest and prices advanced 12 points. This improvement was lost in the latter trading on Southern hedge selling and the market closed quiet but steady. Near position recorded a rise of 2 points while distant deliveries lost 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 18.65.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.23c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points and ruled very steady throughout the day on better reports from Lancashire and closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points.. The demand for spot cotton is broadening on better business in textiles and with sales of 10,000 bales middling American spot cotton prices closed 9 points down at 10.22d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton futures were easy and prices closed at a decline of 11 to 10 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 20 points to 17.25d.

Empire Cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 points with October 9.77 and January 0.82.

The trade shows more inclination to cover their short interest partly due to some improvement in demand of manufactured goods and further deterioration of the crop. The hedge selling is being absorbed without any weakness in prices and it appears that the undertone at present is fairly steady. It is probable that as long as trade demand continues we may see some improvement in prices temporarily but in view of the heavy movement ahead we see little likelyhood of any big upward running up of prices. The speculation still continues at a low ebb and unless some unknown factor develops, there is nothing to look for sustained buying at advancing prices. Even those who hold bullish views see little prospect of rise in the near future as long as hedge selling continues.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.51 lowest 18.36.

January Highest 18.89 (12.31 p.m.) lowest 18.77 (Opening.)

Harris:—"Southern selling well absorbed. Trade demand. Market seems to be at the turning point and may at any time commence tending upwards. Price goods and yarn markets firm. Demand fair."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. Co. have received the following cable. From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Homelryk and Co.: Lancashire steady buyers trade improving.

Reuter:—

"Market early declined on favourable weather, later advanced on trade buying and again declined on Southern hedge selling."

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Messrs. Gruel and Co. have received the following lable dated 17th inst. (5-20 p.m.)) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

We still continue to look for higher prices after the peak of the hedging movement has been reached."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 19.

October	18.39	—.04
December	18.77	—
January	18.80	—.01
March	19.06	—.02
May	19.24	—.03
Middling Spot	18.65 plus	.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 19.

October	18.32	—.01
December	18.65	—
Middling Spot	18.23	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 19.

New York, 10.05 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	18.42
January	18.82
March	19.08

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

October	18.46
January	18.85
March	19.13

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 10.

Demand Bills	484.18

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Being influenced by unfavourable crop reports from Gujarat, the local market opened steady at Rs. 340 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was good enquiry and the market being short of contracts prices hardened to Rs. 341-12. Liverpool opening cables were firm, but later on easier advices prices declined to Rs. 340-8 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	341-8
Oomra D.-J.	303-12
Bengal D.-J.	243-8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Sept. 236.30+0.60
Dec. 217.90—0.70
Mar 213.90—1.90

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bengal 247 D/J.
Broach 341 A/M.
Oomrt 304 D/J.
Southern 317 A/S.
Southern 317 Ready.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

100 Toyomankwak Arvi 270
100 Do. Bengal 228
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Khamgaon 278
100 A. Damodar & Co. Bombay Press 266
100 B. Karshandas Bengal 220
400 Currimbhai Ujjain 287
100 Do. Bengal 210
100 Jetha Devji & Co. Khandwa 250
100 Finlay Mill Harda 2[illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

	Opening.	Closing.	
September		9.93	—.01
October	9.90	9.90	—.04
November		9.88	—.04
December		9.94	—.03
January	9.93	9.94	—.02
February		9.96	—.03
March	10.01	10.02	—.03
April		10.02	—.03
May	10.06	10.06	—.02
June		10.05	—.02
July	10.04	10.04	—.03
August		9.99	—.03
September		9.94	—.02
Middling Spot		10.22	—.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	2,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20	—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.45	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.70	—.05
Bengal Good	5.95	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20	—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.45	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.10	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.40	—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.70	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.30	—.05
Broach, Fine	8.55	—.05
Broach, Superfine	8.80	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

October	16.35	.11
November	16.35	—.11
January	16.43	—.10
March	16.58	—.10
May	16.73	—.10
July	16.83	—.08
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.45	—.20

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5|8 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Oct. close at s 9/6*1/8d. up 5/8d.
Dec. close at s 9/11|. up 5/8d.
Mar. close at s 10/5d. up 7/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.30.3/4 1/4
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.38.5/8 up 1/4
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.44-1/2 up 1/8

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32. Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 25th Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 132 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 130
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 5/8 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 7/16 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 19/32 19th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.875 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.15 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 18th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 18th inst. 23 1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 9/16 18th inst. 23 9/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 3/4 18th inst. 51 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 1/2 per cent 18th inst 5 1/2 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 6 1/8 per cent. 6 1/8 per cent 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 mos 3 per cent 6 mos 4 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. Very little doing. India a small buyer.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/13

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 106

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1950-60 Rs. 90/

5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/3

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13/0

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/13

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/3

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

5 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/12/6 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/12/0

Tone of Market:—Easier.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.)
Ex-Godown Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 365/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 145/ per ton.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 19.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	23-1|2
Forward	23-9|16

Stock Exchange

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Business on cash was done as under:—

	Rs.
Premier Mills	2 3 0
Central P. Rails.	9 0 0
Union Bank	3 4 0
Tata Powers Pref.	1072 8 0
Tata Hydro Defs.	108 8 0
Shahabad Cement	152 8 0
New India Ince.	23 0 0
Vulcun Ince.	6 10 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	78 12 0
Indian Radio Tele.	370 0 0
Tata Oil	17 0 0
B. B. Petrol	4 14 3

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 20.

The local stock exchange was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the late Sir W. Atlay, the chairman of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Wheat	1,943 cwts.
Linseed	8,623 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,771 "
Gingellyseeds	335 "
Poppyseeds	87 "
Groundnuts	6,143 "
Castorseeds	5,051 "
Rice	2,286 "
Myrabollams	845 "
Cottonseeds	177 "
Gram	803 "
Joowar	6 "
Barley	270 "
Bajree	11 "
Coal	1,878 tons

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 19-9-29	1218000
Receipts Yesterday do	42000
Exports to date do	655000
Stock at Ports 13-9-29	848000
Stock Interior Towns do	312000
Stock Liverpool 13-9-29	753000
Visible Supply 13-9-29	2056000
Quantity in Sight do	1552000

LINSEED SITUATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool of to-day's date:—

"Linseed, no decided opinion, re cent rains probably sufficient, estimated increased acreage 5 per cent.

Broomhall writes under date September 4th, 1929.:—

"The market continues greatly under the influence of the weather and crop news from Argentina, and this week the uncertainty, hitherto prevailing, respecting the probable acreage has now been partly removed by the official estimates published yesterday. The figure given, namely 7,150,000 acres showed some reduction on last year's area, but the shrinkage is by no means as big as commercial estimates had indicated. If the drought continues, however, the estimate may show a further reduction, for the crop is suffering and may have to be abandoned over important areas; on the other hand, in the event of rain, the area may be even larger than that of a year ago, as there is land prepared for sowing with linseed which so far has not been seeded, owing to the absence of moisture."

The official report gives the exportable surplus of Argentine Linseed 335,088 tons.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

—:o:—

Light to moderate rainfall Texas Gulf Coast. Wether cool West Belt partly cloudy. All balance entire belt generally fair.

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Sept. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Dec/Jan. s'ment. Quoted	£9|7|6 ton,
Castorseed, Bombay, Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers.	ton,
Rapeseed, Toria, Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers	£20|0|0

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers.	£24|10|0 ton,
Linseed, Calcutta, Oct/Nov. s'ment. Sellers.	£24|10|0 ton,
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers.	£25|0|0 ton,
Linseed, Bombay, Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers.	£25|0|0 ton,

LINSEED OIL

—:o:—

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked London Oct/Dec. delivery Paid. cwt, 44/-

Linseed Oil, naked London Jan/April delivery, Paid. cwt, 43/9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Sept. 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 19.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	32.88
T.T. Milan on London	Closed.
T.T. Berne on London	25.15
T.T. Paris on London	123.37
T.T. London on Prague	163.80

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Sept. 20.

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mil (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 13 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10, Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece. per piece.
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	11 14 0
B 1515 Ratilal	13 13 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8389	9 5 0
3810	10 7 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 6 0
8015	9 5 0
9797	9 5 0
6300	10 6 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	8 14 0
SALITA.	
Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 2 6
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 1 9
DHOTI FITMA CHRIMA: Yards. 5 to 9.	
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 3
Yards 10.	
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 3

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Following is the statement of habilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th September 1929:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	15,21,07,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,56,55,000
	20,20,62,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,72,77,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,74,83,000
Bill Discounted	87,48,000
Bank Premises	55,91,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,40,33,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	8,89,40,000
	Rs. 20,20,62,000

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

YARN MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 20.

There has been no change to report in the Yarn Market except that the prices quoted are more or less nominal in the absence of demand and dealers are feeling more and more nervous and have been inclined to sell off their holdings even at low rates provided definite firm offers in bulk have been placed before them. The undertone is distinctly easy in all kinds of yarns particularly in Indian yarns in course counts where prices have seriously declines and even at the present level the demand is not sufficient to cope with the supply. There has been further improvement in production of Bombay Mills yarns and it is feared that the Mills will be inclined to sell their yarns in big quantities and as a result of this pressure prices will have to decline further particularly if demand does not show improvement in the next few days. Happily there have been reports about some rain in the Deccan and in other Districts which has relieved the anxiety over there to some extent and if there are further rains in other districts some hope for improvement in demand may be entertained. Cotton market has been fluctuating within very narrow limits without any decided tendency at the moment. On the whole the market has remained very dull and prices have been steadily declining.

"English Yarns":—There have been some enquiries at much lower prices, but higher Manchester quotations prevent any business of importance at present. Spot sales are very limited and result into heavy losses to the dealers.

"Japanese Yarns":—In spite of firmer Exchange prices in spot have been gradually declining particularly in Mercerized Yarns probably due to absence of demand. Import Houses are not showing much eagerness to sell further quantities but buyers have been very cautious and up-country demand is only very limited. In the face of these circumstances there is no proof for any definite improvement in the next few days.

"Artificial Silk Yarns":—Market continues to remain very dull with extremely poor sales and if this state of affairs continues further it is quite possible that dealers will cut off their present prices in spite of firm reports from the supplying centres.

"Indian Yarns":—The Labour situation in the Bombay Mill has been getting more and more hopeful and this has been giving some relief to the Great Bombay Industry. It is expected that before long the situation will be normal. Unfortunately however, there do not appear any satisfactory signs of improvement in demand at the time when any satisfactory signs of Improvement in demand at the time when the supply is increasing and in view of the nearer approach of Divali it is quite possible that satisfactory demand will not be forthcoming during the next few weeks and if this happens any improvement in prices is out of question.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,50,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office.

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road:

[illegible] Manager.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-7|8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132.

National Bank £48-3|4.

Eastern Bank £6-3|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £84-7|8.

Conversion Loan £72-7|8.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99-3|8.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-3|4.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55-3|8.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £64-5|8.

Consols £53-1|4.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-3|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-1|4.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
21 Sept.	Rajputana ..	ALL	16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..	VESSELS	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
21st Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
23rd Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi.
25th „	Barpeta ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	Khandalla..	East & South Africa.
27th „ about	Varela ..	Busrah viaKarachi
14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday| Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6023	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyoh Maru..	24th Sept.	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

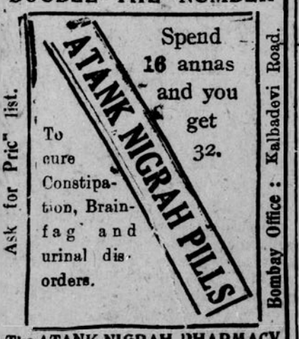
Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER


ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Spend 16 annas and you get 32.
To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.
Ask for Price list.
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street, Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads,
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	56,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management.
The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10	per Annum	1927 „ 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,23,157
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
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Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
AMAR NATH CHOPRA, M.A., LL.B. Manager.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your wants here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for Five Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

for each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.

A 1892

WANTED—A TUTOR for a boy of ten, from 8 to 9-30 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2357 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1887

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach Gujarati and English from 5 to 7 p. m. Gujarati prefered. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2356, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

R 1886

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing home supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.

Apply to:—

INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION, Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—ENERJETIC AGENTS to sell our Best Imperial Dust and Beauty Brand Packets, Terms Liberal. Apply to The BABE BRAND INDIA TEA COY, Coimbatore.

R1891

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHER Apply stating salary required with samples of litho works SHUNMUGHA VELASAM PRESS, Ambasamudram S. I. R.

A 1883

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.

C 1884

TO LET.—A well established, fully equipped electric driven PRINTING PRESS on hire system or lease basis. Apply Box No. 2354 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

R1880.

TO BE LET—Decent BUNGALOWS with big compounds on Queen's Road, facing the Sea, and on Earnegy Road containing big-sized rooms, Hall on Dining room, bed-rooms, dressing rooms, English Baths, cook-rooms, with motor garages, stables and servants' quarters. For rents and other particulars call and see the LAND MANAGER, DEVELOPMENT, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

C 32360

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32711

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

PARIS BEAUTY BATH.—2nd Floor, opp. Novelty Cinema, Grant Road, Nurse Miss Rose. Attendance. Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

T R1899

FOR BEST TUITION in TAILORS' CUTTING, up-to-date books on scientific tailoring and appliances RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143/45, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

T R1888

PERSONAL.

RESPECTABLE BUSINESSMAN shortly going on tour in India will be glad to push your business or to collect your outstandings on moderate commission. Apply soon Post Box 526, Bombay.

P R1900

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTOR and ASSISTANTS touring India from Bombay to the Himalayas halting at principal villages and towns enroute, for Medical work and sale of Medicine would like to have two more companions. Medical experience not absolutely necessary. Those interested in this adventure are invited to see Dr. C. K. CHAN of Clinique-De Chine 14, Street, Foras Road, Bombay 8.

1833

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

BOOKS.

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH. To know HOW, Just drop a p. c. to:— Mr. M. VENKATASIAH, B. A. Krishnaraja, Mohalla, Mysore.

R1879.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR: —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad Deccan.

L 6361

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED.—An accomplished and educated girl, aged about 20, belonging to a respectable family to marry a young man, aged 30 of good family, holding gazetted appointment in Upper India. No caste restrictions. Widows no objection. Particulars on correspondence Write to "Matrimony," Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M 32880

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter.caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32779

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1929, for the work of providing Electric Lighting arrangements at the Trust Two Room Tenements (Staff Quarters) at Matunga, Scheme 6, Dadar Matunga Estate (North).

Forms of tender and specification with plan can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

(Sd.) D. N. BARIA,
L.C.E.,
Engineer in Charge,
Northern Division.

32872

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

FIVE PLOTS of Municipal Land at Palton Road are to be given on lease for 10 to 15 years for erecting semi-permanent structures. Detailed information re: plan, area, rate, etc., will be had from the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality.

32881

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent. purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th September, 1929.

32870

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on 5th September, 1929, by Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 112 of 1923 (Fatmabai and others vs. Ebrahimji and others), our client being the highest bidder, was declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, consisting of two compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mirza Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (so stated in the title deeds) 186 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1933, Cadastral Survey No. 1293 of Bhuleshwar Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 621 and formerly Street Nos. 59-61 now Street Nos. 35-37-39, and bounded on the East by the house of Pestonji Bejonji Choksy, on the West by the house of Manekji Hirjibhai Choksy, on the North by the said Mirza Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1929.

KANGA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Address:
Yusuf Building.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

32882

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Rai Bahadur Dunichand Deviduttamal and Mr. Durgadas Rupchand, who were carrying on business in partnership at 123, Sheikh Memon Street and elsewhere as Piece-Goods Merchants and Commission Agents in the name and style of Dunichand Durgadas, has been dissolved.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1929.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Dunichand Deviduttamal and Durgadas Rupchand.

32879

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Bachubai Merwanji Jehangirji Banaji. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "Russi Mansion" opp Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill, very valuable and specially made-to-order household furniture by Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, such as dining table, chairs, side-boards, corner cabinets, drawing-room suites, rich Persian carpets, almirahs, bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, hall stands, blackwood open carved chiffoniers, teapoys, bookcases, old China and bronzeware, sandsum & vases "Singer" and "Wheeler" Sewing Machines, a large lot of copper utensils, old engravings, a "Ford" sedan motor car 1927 model, in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO THE LOVERS OF QUEEN ANNE AND JACOBEAN HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 12, Bruce Street, Fort, of well made complete Jacobean, Queen Anne and plain latest style dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich leather, velvet and tapestry, upholstered Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, gramophone, singer machine, hall lamp and clocks, steel ice chest, platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

O R LION BRAND

Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT.
Tel:—"Piles" P. O. Box No. 40.

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

ITCHY-SORE-INFLAMED

SCRATCHING makes the skin's surface raw and inflamed. It opens the way for poisonous germs to infect the broken tissues and set up ravaging eczema, rash, psoriasis, sores and ulcers.

For stopping irritation and pain, killing disease germs, and for growing new healthy skin, Zam-Buk is truly a marvel. Soaking thro' the tiny pores into underlying tissues, this refined herbal balm gets to the very roots of disease. It draws all poisonous matter out of the tissues and quickly makes the affected skin healthy and wholesome.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, itch, prickly heat, ringworm, sore feet, bad legs, cuts, burns, insect bites, and many other skin troubles. Be sure that you get Zam-Buk!

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

I.Z. 1087.

Zam-Buk
THE GREAT OURATIVE BALM

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A Thrilling Oriental Drama of an Arab Hauri's love for a Frenchman so great that nothing could dim it!

HASINA

TO-NIGHT
THIS WEEK

HASINA

A Madan Theatres Limited Super Picture of Desert Bravery and Fashionable drawing-room splendour!
LOVELY GORGEOUS ORIENTAL BALL IN BEAUTIFUL DELIGHTFUL COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHY.
Children under 10 years admitted in SOFA and FIRST CLASS at HALF the PRICES.

TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Unrivalled and unique in Cinema World

A story of gripping romance,
Lofty ideals, heroic sacrifices
Noble ideas nobly, achieved.

Dire distress runs amock on the screen Manly struggle keeps alive the interest. Love and self—sacrifice reign supreme.

from TO-DAY from TO-DAY

Commences

SORATHI SAMSHER
OR
NOBLESSE OBLIGE

Mr. INDULAL YAJNIK
Presents a Superb Picture
of
The old old days of Chivalry and unequialled valour.
AT

WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

Special Attraction:— **Preliminary Programme—**
FUNERAL PROCESSION
OF
JATINDAS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Four Shows at 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

A Charming Love Story with a background of Hungarian Military Life
IVOR NOVELLO
with EVELYN HOLT in
The Gallant Hussar
IN 8 PARTS
IVOR NOVELLO AS A CAVALRY OFFICER WHO BEWITCHES ALL THE GIRLS WITHIN VISION

IMPERIAL CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.

SAEE PICTURES GUNJAL PRODUCTION

COLLEGIAN

Wherein the College life and the underhand policy of some so called Trustees has been nicely exhibited. (With two Reels of Comedy.)

DAILY (4) SHOWS At:—5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

COMING		*COMING*
Kohinoor United Artists	Precious Film	Imperial's Picture
Picture SPECULATOR.	MAHASUNDAR	INDIRA.

The Greatest Heart-tugging, Human-Interest Story ever written!

Second Instalment! **6 Stupendous Reels!**

"THE WOMAN IN THE WEB"

A Girl fighting for her brighright! Trapped by Crooks! Breath taking train and Motor crash! This will make your flesh creep—Your hair stand on end,—Your Blood run Cold—Your teeth chatter!

This Week Another Attraction!
A Riot of Laughs and Thrills!

"TROUBLES OF A BRIDE"

William Fox production in 5 reels.

TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. DAILY
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 P. M.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.

Again Double Attraction!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-day at 4/30, 6/30, 8/15 and 10 p.m.
To-morrow at 10 p.m.
THE PICTURE OF
A THOUSAND THRILLS

THE LAST WARNING.

Starring.

LAURA LA PLANTE.

A Picture that will chill you with its spooky thrills as it warms you with its daring drama. It's more thrilling than "The Cat and the Canary." SEE IT!

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAN CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ALONE CONVICT ANYONE?
SEE—AND—HEAR.

TENDER LOIN

The most Thrilling Underworld Melodrama
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO
CONARD NAGEL
MITCHELL LEWIS
The story of a Love that defied disaster, Flaming clear and clean in the shadows of the Tenderloin
WARNER BROS.
TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE

6/30 and 10 p.m

THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE

The Whirlwind Dancers
In New Dances
WITH CINEMA
"FASIONS FOR WOMEN"
Starring
ESTHER RALSTON.
EXTRA CINEMA SHOWS
At 4/30 and 8/15 p.m

TO-DAY
Commences the
SECOND WEEK
OF
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IMPERIAL PRODUCTION

RED SIGNAL

Featuring
ERMELINE
and
EDDIE BILLIMORIA.
depicting

The thrilling adventures of a modern girl who dares anything to fulfill her promise to her dying father.

Full of

Mystery! Thrills! Suspense!

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid
Price Rs. 10/- per carat.
Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co.,
No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

WHEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

TROPICAL PILLS for LADIES

Formula of

Dr. J. LES PLATEAU, PARIS, FRANCE,

ARE WOMAN'S SPECIAL AND BEST TONIC.

Extensively used and recommended by Eminent Physicians. If you suffer from inflamation, painful periods, bearing down pains, nervousness, hot flushes, poor complexion, discolourations, pains in the back or side, headaches, lack of appetite, or in low spirit, these Pills will act directly and naturally and they will strengthen those organs which at times need a tonic.

These pills do not interfere with any other medicine or treatment. They are composed of vegetables so harmless that their use may be prolonged for many months, even years. Before commencing the use of these Pills we recommend a mid laxative and that is "Tutocito" Laxative Pills.

SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

ITS DANGERS

The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.

At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.

And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE

"SLIMOIDS"

"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.

One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.

Sole Distributors :—

The Trochipal Pharmaceutical Co., England.

Sold by all well-known Chemists OR Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS."

M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, Corner Shop, BOMBAY. Phone No 22628.

POONA BRANCH :—MADON PHARMACY, 323, MAIN STREET, POONA.

TUNOCITO

Vegetable Laxative Pills.

Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing

DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE FLATULENCY, Etc.

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

HOW JUSTICE IS DISPENSED

"It is Practically Unobtainable in India" Says Mahatma

PATNA CHIEF JUSTICE'S "GRATUITOUS INDICTMENT"

Keeping Damocles' Sword on Accused or his Counsel

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I condense the following from a newspaper report:

"It is extremely common for advocates for the defence in criminal cases to argue that the prosecution story is an entire concoction by the police; and in the vast majority of cases no evidence whatever, whether elucidated in cross-examination or offered in examination-in-chief, is ever produced in support of this argument. Now either the contention is raised on direct instructions of the client, or it is deliberately raised by counsel without any instructions from the client. In the former case the accused has aggravated the heinousness of the offence with which he is charged. In a clear case of this kind the tribunal trying the case should take this into account as a circumstance warranting an increase in the sentence. In the latter case where the legal practitioner has acted without reasonable cause he is guilty of the grossest professional misconduct. Cross-examination on these lines is often grossly abused, and it is the duty of the trying judge, if he has any suspicion when an advocate begins an attack upon the prosecutor or a witness, to demand from the advocate an assurance that he has good grounds for making the suggestion. If such is not forthcoming, cross-examination on these lines should be promptly stopped. If an assurance is given, but if it appears on the termination of the trial that no such grounds had existed, the tribunal should bring the conduct of the advocate to the notice of the High Court. I make these observations in order that a check may be placed on a growing and serious evil."

These are the remarks of the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court.

I have said enough in these columns to show that justice is practically unobtainable in the so-called courts of justice in India. But I was unprepared for a Chief Justice (assuming that he is correctly reported) becoming the framer of a gratuitous indictment against lawyers and their clients. These remarks of the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, in my opinion, amount to a threat to the accused persons and their counsel. If the fear of an increase in sentence or being disbarred hangs like Damocles' sword on the accused person or his counsel as the case may be, it would be impossible for either to impugn the conduct of the police. Whatever the learned Chief Justice's experience may be, the experience of the man in the street is, that in a vast number of cases the police story "is" manufactured, and the growing evil is "not" in the accused or his counsel, but it "is" in the police who therefore need to be checked in their excessive zeal to fasten a particular crime upon some one. The ordinary policeman is in mortal fear of degradation or dismissal, if he cannot secure convictions. It becomes therefore his interest to manufacture a case in the absence of reliable evidence. The judge therefore whose duty is to presume the innocence of every accused person coming before him would think twenty times before he puts a single obstacle in his way. Where is the lawyer who has not often felt the truth of the statement which he makes but which he is unable to prove? And even a Charles Russell will be hard put to it to demonstrate the truth that he feels within himself if for fear of being disbarred in case he fails to prove his charge, he is hampered in the course of his cross-examination or examination-in-chief? The Piggot forgeries would never have been proved but for his fiery cross-examination. A lawyer who believes in the innocence of his client, whether he is prompted by him or no, is bound, in order to discover the truth, to impugn, by way of cross-examination or otherwise, the prosecution story. This, however, is commonsense and common law, but both are at a discount in India's courts of justice. When it is a question of the prestige of the Government which, in its turn, depends upon the prestige of the police, the judges consider it their duty to protect that prestige by turning prosecutors themselves. It is sad, but it is true. The Chief Justice of the Patna High Court is to be congratulated upon his boldness in emphasising the fact.

THE "DAILY HERALD"

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

(FROM MR. SUNDER P. KABADI).

BY AIR MAIL,

LONDON, Sept. 7.

When about a month ago disclosures were made of the move of the directors of the "Daily Herald" to hand the effective control of the paper to the Odhams, the proprietors of "John Bull", a categorical denial was made by its editor. To-day, we know for a fact that the Trades Union Congress at Belfast has, by a resolution, agreed to the paper being given over to the new proprietors. According to the new arrangements, approved by the Congress by the overwhelming vote of 3,404,000 in favour to 47,000 against, the new concern will be controlled by a Board of Directors which will represent the new financial interests and the Labour Movement in the proportion of four to three. Though the full Board will act with regard to the question of business control and management, on the question of policy, an assurance is given that the final determining voice will be vested absolutely in the hands of the representatives of the Trades Union Congress sitting on the joint Board, which will be properly safeguarded in the Articles of Association. A further safeguard is also provided, said Mrs. Levin on behalf of the Board of Directors, on points of interpretation and events of disputes which may arise by vesting that power in the Trades Union leaders who will be the final arbiters.

The "Morning Post" declares that the "Herald" has joined the capitalist press. This is enough for the "Sunday Worker" and the "Workers' Life", the organs of the Communist party to denounce the transfer as only a logical development of the Mondist policy which the "Daily Herald" has been espousing. They think the new controllers will not find it difficult to run the show. Discussing the transfer, the Labour Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" opines that "from the point of view of the Labour Movement, the most important consideration is obviously the effect on policy of this conversion into a modern daily with, all the allurements of insurance schemes and so on. He asks: "Can the 'Herald" remain a socialist and labour paper under these conditions? Can it, in short, get advertisements and circulation and still keep its soul? Will not the influence of the non-labour capitalists who will be connected with it modify its politics?" It is remarkable to note that the new venture will make a bid for labour propaganda not at the expense of its movement, which cannot stand the racket, but will do so at the expense of private capital backing it, without any right to control the policy.

The "New Leader" expresses profound disappointment at the Trades Union and Labour Movement being compelled to go outside its own borders for the necessary capital to run its own daily newspaper. It says "compared with the continent, we are woefully behind in the ownership of Party papers and publications. It ought to have been possible long ago to put the "Daily Herald" on a sound financial footing, but it is no earthly use hiding from ourselves the plain fact that the frequent attempts to raise the necessary money from inside the Movement have failed and that something had to be done, and done quickly, to save the situation." The paper emphasises the dangers of the new departure which are self-evident. Stunt journalism, subordination of public policy to advertisement considerations, and all the temptations of Fleet Street it thinks, are clearly rocks upon which the new management can come to grief. It concludes by appealing to the directors to take into confidence the wider trade Union Movement and to assure them that Trade Union and Labour control over the policy is absolute as the paper "is political food and drink in many thousands of homes."

BELGAUM LETTER

ADDRESS TO MR. VALLABHBHAI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Sept 18.

The setting in opportune rains and the stepping in of Sardar Vallabhbhai in the district being simultaneous credulous people are taking the one as the result of the other. Returning from Bangalore the Sardar had halted at Hubli and Dharwar. Thence he visited Sondalli on the fifteenth and arrived at Belgaum the same night. On the morning of Monday, the 16th the City Municipality presented him with an address. The Sardar while receiving the same reminded the Municipal members that theirs was the responsibility of rendering real civic services and that it was their duty to keep away all thought of power and patronage, of caste and creed while discharging the responsibility which the electors had entrusted in their hands. The same morning the Sardar delivered a small address before the Shahapur Ganapati and exerted the audience to cultivate fearlessness. In the afternoon the Sardar left for Sankeshwar whence he returned to Belgaum at 9 p.m. when the address of the District Congress Committee was presented to the Sardar at a huge public meeting. The Sardar narrated the story of Bardoli in a very succinct and impressive manner and pointed out to the audience that their real need was fearlessness, discipline and united and organized resistence and not bombs and murders and violence. If they but emulated the example of the Bardoli people, the tingods of Bureaucracy will voluntarily hand over their task to the real representative of the people and Swaraj will have been won without any commissions and deputations and round table conferences. The land revenue question be considered to be the crux of the whole situation and if they wanted to do him real honour, they should better take heed and present him with an organized, desciplined and fearless peasantry when he came to their place next. If they wanted to achieve what he advised them to achieve they must first learn to keep implicit faith in their leader Sjt. Gangadharraoji and regard his word as law just as the ninety thousand Bardoli peasants' did take his own word as law at the time of the Bardoli struggle. Fissiparous quarrels amongst themselves on the grounds of small issues like those of language and caste, posts and patronage must be rooted out and all must unite to make the fast approaching final struggle a complete victory for the people and the Mahatma.

Sjt. Gangadharrao visited Alhani, Gokak, Bailhongal, Kittur and Khanapur during the last week and organised local committees to start local branches of the Land League. At Khanapur he unveiled the portrait of Deshbandhu Das in the "Sharda Mandir" and advised the audience to take up to 'Village Organization' which was the last message of the departed patriot.

To-day the local Congress Committee has organized a procession in honour of the Indian MacSwiney 'the departed Jatin' the news of whose death in the Borstal jail has stirred the youth of the city to a very great extent. All local schools being already closed owing to Plague epidemic there has been no occasion for any emptying of school, etc.

Latest Wonderful Discovery for Unyielding

Urinary Diseases.

Specific for Gonorrhoea

Gono-Killer

(REGISTERED.)

Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, (all age and all stage.) Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet, Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c., &c,

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P Charges Free.

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Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Mr. Anantani's Lecture on "India's Claim on East Africa", Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Muslim Students' Union Hall, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty.

—:o:—

"TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE".

There will be a special meeting of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute", in the Corporation Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerni will deliver a lecture on "How to Promote Labour Peace and Prevent Mill-strikes hereafter". The meeting is open to the public.

URDU GIRLS SCHOOLS CURRICULUM.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Muslim Students' Union will be held on Monday, 23rd inst. at 5-45 p.m. in the Union Hall when members will meet distinguished Muslim educationists of the City and discuss with them the proposed changes in the curriculum of the Urdu Girls Schools of Ahmedabad.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, Mr. Bharrial N. Anantani (member East African Deputation) will deliver a public lecture on "India's Claim on East Africa" to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty Seafacc. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 22nd inst.

Mails for mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Nagina" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 20th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. special train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Mhebride" left Liverpool in the evening of 18th inst.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. P. A. Wadia, will conduct the class in "Problems of Poverty" and Dr. Socrates Noronha in "Social Hygiene" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

LATE SIR WILFRID.

The following telegram has been sent to the President, London Stock Exchange by Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, officiating President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association:—"Deeply grieved Sir Wilfrid's death. Convey sympathy his family."

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat M.A., on Sunday the 22nd instant at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The subject for the class will be—A repiy to a Friend's Enquiry.

CONTRIBUTION OF QURAN TO SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

Moulvi Mohammad Ali will deliver a public lecture in Hindustani on the above topic at Al-Ikhwan Hall, 168-171, Bellasis Road, next to Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch, (Memni Building) on Sunday (the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

KHAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of Khar Residents' Association, Mr. M. M. Thakore, Advocate will deliver a lecture on "Happy Home for Blind" with Magic Lantern Slides to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in Laxmi Society's Pavilion, when all are requested to attend.

DR. KALI DAS NAG'S LECTURE.

A lecture in Indian Archaeology will be given by Dr. Nag at the Lecture Room of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. The lecture, which is open to the public, will be illustrated with lantern slides.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of "Raja Yoga" in English at Batlibhoy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

RELIGIOUS CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwad Gita in English at the Lohana Higher Education Boarding House, at Devkaran Mansion, Second Floor, Princess Street, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"G" WARD D. C. C. & MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

As per constitution of the B.P.C.C. the membership roll will be closed at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday (27-9-29) those who are on the roll up to that time ar eentitled to vote for Bombay P.C.C. election. The office of the above Committee will be kept open on the day of the closing membership roll from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Address:—"G" Ward D. C. C., Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar

BOY SCOUTS' LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The Finals of the Bombay Boy Scouts' Local Association's 5th Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut, Dhobi Talao, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday). Mr. Meyer Nissim will preside

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Patkar's Chawl, Bandra today, Saturday, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

DR. THOOTHI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology, Dr. N. A. Thoothi will deliver the fifth of his series of lectures on "The Sex Problem in the Indian National Reconstruction" in the Lecture Hall of the School to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public

PROF. JADHAV'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Prof. G. M. Jadhav, will deliver a public lecture on 'Importance of the study of European Langnages for Indians' today (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, presiding.

REFRESHER COURSE IN CO-OPERATION.

There will be an Inaugural Address by Prof. H. L. Kaji, Chairman, Central Education Board, at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday) the 21st instant, and two more lectures between 4-15 and 6-15 p.m. on "Types of Societies and their Classification", by Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, Personal Assistant to the Registrar, C. S. Poona, in the Institutes Hall, Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building, 9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the membership rolls of each District Congress Committee have to be closed 15 clear days before the date of election to the B.P.C.C. The said constitution also lays down that the election should take place on the second Sunday of the month of October every year. Notice is therefore given to the public of the "F" Ward that the membership rolls of this (Parel) Congress Committee will be closed at 10-0 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 27th instant. Those who are not on the rolls of the Committee by 10 a.m. (S.T.) on that day will not be eligible for voting in the elections to the B.P.C.C.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In pursuance to the resolution of the managing council of this committee and as per B.P.C.C. constitution rules of appendix "A" the enrolment roll will be closed on 27th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) those desirous of exercising their votes for the ensuing B.P.C.C. Election must get themselves enrolled before that time. Nominations for ten seats duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Committee are invited upto 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on 6th October 1929 at the Committee's office at the Congress House. The election in case of contest will take place on 13th October, 1929 at the Congress House. The time for polling will be notified in due course.

SANTACRUZ STUDENTS' HARTAL

—:o:—

In the memory of Late Jatin Das the students of the Anandilal Poddar Vidyalaya observed Hartal on Friday. All students assembled at the gate of the school and formed themselves into a procession carrying the National Flag which passed through Station Road, Gandhiji Road, Tilak Road and Tagore Road followed by buglars and girl students singing National songs.

A meeting was held near Mr. G. B. Trivedi's Bunglow and resolutions fitting to the occasion were passed.

Youth League Swadeshi Bazar—Opening ceremony by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank,—6 p.m. (S.T.)

Profusely decorated "Ganpati" at Seksaria Building, Sandhurst Road.

Mr. S. N. Mallick who returned from Europe on Friday.

Youth League Swadeshi Bazar

—:o:—

MRS. CHATTOPADHYAYA TO OPEN IT TO-DAY

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Youth League Swadeshi Bazar will be performed this evening by Shrimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, who returned from Europe on Friday. The Madhav Bag where the Bazar is to be held has been gaily decorated, and the slogans of the Youths have been prominently displayed.

In variety and attraction the present Bazar promises to surpass its predecessor at the Jinnah Hall. The number of applications for stalls were very large, and a large number of Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers have not been able to get stalls to exhibit their goods.

Each day a choice programme of entertainments has been arranged.

VILE PARLE C. C. SOCIETY GATHERING.

—:o:—

The annul social gathering of the Vile Parle Co-operative Credit Society will be held in the Tilak Mandir at Vile Parle to-morrow. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

"VANGUARD".

—:o:—

The first number of the "Vanguard" will be out to-day. It is published under the editorship of Mr. Yusuf Meherally and Mr. Upendra Desai. Mrs De Valera, the well-known Irish revolutionary leader, contributes an article on "Ireland and India". Mrs Sarojini Naidu writes on "Illusion". Prof. Bejoy Kumar on "The New Trend in Economics: Relation of Wealth to Welfare" and Dr. Sumant Mehta on "The Next Step Forward". Other features include "A Literary Miscellany" "Rapid Reviews" "In the World of Youth" and "A Week's Commentary".

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

	September 20.
Previous Closing Rate	18.80
To-day's Opening Rate	Unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate	18.84
Difference	plus .04

LIVERPOOL

	September 20.
Previous Closing Rate ..	9.94
To-day's Opening Rate	Unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate ..	9.98
Difference	plus. 04

POONA RACES

—:o:—

Fourth Day

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-30 P.M.—THE POONA COUNTRY BRED STAKES.
ALL'S WELL ... 1
TRIPOLI ... 2

3-0 P.M. THE LAWN PLATE. DIV. II.
RIYAD II ... 1
NOFAL ... 2
NADIM ... 3

3-30 P.M. THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.
OSBERSTOWN ... 1
ATHOL ... 2
POLAND ... 3

4-0 P.M. THE PADDOCK PLATE.. DIV I.
DESERT SUN ... 1
GALLANT GAEL ... 2
GUINEA FLIGHT ... 3

4-40 P.M. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP
LUCKY STAR ... 1
AASUF ... 2
BUICK ... 3

5-0 P.M. THE ST. LEGER PLATE.
TYNAGH ... 1
GADGET ... 2
TRISTAN ... 3

5-30 P.M.
TALES OF ESSEX ... 1
CHARMAINE ... 2
POLECAT ... 3

6-0 P.M. THE LAWN PLATE. DIV. I.
FUNNY FACE ... 1
KHALIL BEG ... 2
RADHA'A ... 3

LOCK-OUT IN SASSOON ALLIANCE SILK MILL.

—:o:—

MEN WANT REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED MEN

The management of the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill have declared a lock-out since Friday and the mill has been closed down for the time being. The cause of the lock-out is due to the demand of the men to reinstate fifty dismissed men. The management refused to accede to this request and the workmen struck work on Thursday. It is understood the dismissal of the men was made necessary owing to retrenchment and the workmen wanted their reinstatement. On Thursday the workmen struck work and on Friday they did not show any inclination to go to work. The management, therefore declared a lock-out for an indefinite period.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Surendranath Shantaram Dighe (14), was walking along Khetwadi Main Road on Thursday morning when near the junction of Sandhurst Road he was knocked down and run over by a motor car No. 1167-Y. Dighe was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that his spleen was ruptured and liver lacaerated. He died subsequently. The Coroner adjourned further hearing till Monday next.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

—:o:—

On Thursday the dead body of a Hindu was found floating in a well at Parel which was removed to the morgue for inquest. At the Coroner's Court on Friday the body was identified as that of Sitaram Dhondu (50) residing at Narayen Dabholker Wadi. Evidence was led to show that the deceased was a religious maniac. He went to a Bahanjan party on Wednesday but did not return home. Next day his body was found floating in a well. The jury returned a verdict of death due to drowning.

GHATKOPAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

A meeting of the General Board of the Ghatkoper Congress Committee was held on Sunday (the 15th inst.), under the presidentship of Mr. Chimanlal P. Shah when the election of 15 members of the Managing Committee was made and the following members were elected office bearers:—

President: Mr. Chimanlal P. Shah, Vice-President: Mr. Hirachand V. Desai, Treasurers; (1) Mr. Ratanlal M. Mehta, (2) Mr. Vanechand K. Mehta, Secretaries: (1) Mr. Jasvantrai G. Mehta, (2) Mr. Ranchhordas B. Sanghvi.

Nine members were elected as representatives on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and six members on the Rastriya School Committee.

AUSTRALIA SIGNS THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Sydney.—The Prime Minister has cabled instructions to Sir Granville Ryre at Geneva to sign the Optional Clause subject to the common British reservation.—Reuter.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar as been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all comtries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

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RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
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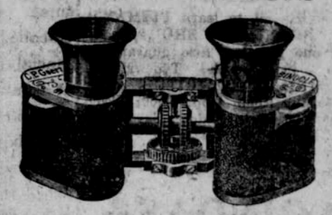

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

Simon Committees

The communal squabbles in the Punjab Legislative Council over the Punjab Simon Committee's report are most unedifying and calculated to satisfy only the bureaucracy which profits by the squabbles. Dr. Gokulchand Narang declared in the Council that the majority report was not the workmanship of the Reform Committee members and, when challenged, repeated his statement. He asked if there was no Government hand in the report, and refrained from further discussion on the point only on the intervention of the President. The reports of other provincial Simon Committees, too, have some striking resemblances as between themselves and have not a few points in common with the provincial Governments' memoranda. The most striking common features are with regard to the so-called safeguards against provincial autonomy, the retention of communal electorates and the creation of provincial Second Chambers. We note without much surprise that the just published report of the Bihar Simon Committee is no exception to the above observation. The Committee make the creation of a Second Chamber, imbued with ideas of "conservative innovation", an integral part of their plea for provincial autonomy. The Committee's own idea of "conservative innovation" is to lower the franchise for zamindars but not for the ryots. But a most unconservative innovation is the creation of "Domiciled Bengalis" as a new special minority for which, among other familiar minorities, the Committee recommend adequate representation in Legislature. We would much like to know who started the idea of fabricating a new minority like this.

The fact seems to be that Nationalists having boycotted the Commission and its creatures, the Simon Committees, the communalists, the "large stake-holders" and some other non-descript vested interests in the Councils had their time. And consciously or unconsciously they have played into the hands of the bureaucracy. That should explain the common features of the Simon Committee reports and official memoranda. In the absence of the Natibnalist element in the Simon Committees, conflicts between the various groups accustomed and encouraged to take narrow exclusive views in politics were more or less inevitable. Some Committees have secured a sort of unanimity by making crude compromises, sacrificing national interests to those of the groups represented in the Committees.

The squabbles in the Central Simon Committee seem to be gathering head, to judge from various press reports. Sir Sankaran Nair alone of its members seems to have seen through the whole farce and is reported to have suggested, at a meeting of the Independent Labour Party, the convening of a genuine Round Table Conference to ascertain the true Nationalist opinion in India. It is broadly suggested by many that the Labour Government itself has had enough of the mess created by the Simon Commission but does not quite know how to retrace its steps. It is expected that when Parliament reassembles, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will take the earliest opportunity of making a statement referring to among other things, the future procedure of the Constitutional Enquiry. There is the possibility of all the Simon Committees' reports and also the Commission's report being submitted to a Round Table Conference. But it is too early to hazard an opinion about the constitution of the Conference. One thing is clear beyond doubt. India cannot agree to participate in this Conference except on terms of equality with the representatives of the British Government and on the understanding that the object of the Conference is to secure the establishment of full self-Government.

Welcome Change?

It will be recalled that when the Tory Press a few days ago raised a stunt that the MacDonald Government had split at a Cabinet meeting on the rock of difference of opinion regarding Mr. Snowden's attitude at the Hague, the "Daily Herald" came out with the news that at that very Cabinet meeting, the important issue which was discussed was British policy towards Iraq. The announcement in a message from Baghdad that a new offer has been made by the British Government to Iraq to revise Anglo-Iraq relations on lines similar to the Anglo-Egyptian draft agreement and that Britain has agreed to the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations in 1932 indicate that the MacDonald Government have been concentrating recently on the re-orientation of British policy towards Iraq. The change in British attitude of which Britain's consent to Iraq's entry into the League is the first fruit, has, according to Reuter's cable, already made a very desirable compression upon Iraqui politicians. Sir Abdul Muhsin, who had lately resigned the premiership, has consented to take the helm of affairs again and has been able to form a new Ministry which includes Yassin Pasha, a Nationalist political leader. The late Sir Gilbert Clayton had emphasized in a communication to the MacDonald Government the necessity for Britain to come to an early decision regarding Iraq's demand for entry into the League. The MacDonald Government must have been impressed also with the reasons which had compelled Sir Abdul Muhsin to resign. He had made it clear that he would be unable to continue in office unless Britain consented to depart from the arrogant and domineering attitude she had adopted towards Iraq, an attitude which had caused a radical difference in outlook between Britain's "advisers" in the country and even moderate Iraqui politicians, on matters of national interest to Iraq like her defence, her railways and the supervision of the port of Basrah. If in the draft agreement to be concluded between Britain and Iraq all these matters are satisfactorily settled—we must defer comments pending the publication of the terms of the treaty—and, what is most important, if under the agreement Iraq is made to feel that she is to be mistress in her own house, the new orientation of British policy towards that country will lead to satisfactory results for both.

Proceed With The Bill.

We referred the other day to the reported negotiations proceeding between Government, pleading on behalf of British vested interests, and the representatives of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company regarding a compromise on Mr. Haji's Bill and we struck a note of warning that the country would not accept any compromise that, while resulting in temporary benefit to the Scindia Navigation Company, would sacrifice the larger and permanent interests of indigenous shipping industry. We now learn that Sir George Rainy will propose the re-circulation of Mr. Haji's Bill and that Mr. Haji himself will acquiesce in this proposal, and that, further, the Commerce Member will give an undertaking that the Government will summon in December next a conference to which the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as well as the Central Legislature will be invited. The object of this Conference will evidently be to reconcile the urgent demands of Indian Shipping with the claims of British vested interests. We do not think that there is any need for a Conference of this kind and we can hardly believe that Mr. Haji will countenance such tactics to secure delay in the enactment of a measure than which few legislative proposals have been more exhaustively discussed and on which there can be no compromise that will not be a betrayal of national interests. We trust the popular representatives in the Assembly will not succumb to this latest bureaucratic bait but will insist on the consideration of the Bill being proceeded with.

Gross Injustice

At the ensuing meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Ginwalla will interpellate Government regarding the refusal by the Bombay High Court of the application of enrolment as a pleader by Mr. Y. J. Meherally. He inquires why the application was refused inspite of the recommendation of the Bar Council and desires to know whether any rules and principles have been laid down by the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bombay High Court for dealing with applications for enrolment as pleaders, advocates or attorneys. What was the reason which induced the Chief Justice and the Judges to refuse it? Are we to understand that it was due to the political activities of the applicant? If this be the case, it is a gross interference with the right of free speech and opinion. The High Court is the palladium of justice and nothing is more likely to derogate from its dignity than that it should be suspected of allowing political bias to influence its decision in dealing with applications for enrolment. We hope the Chief Justice and his colleagues will reconsider their decision and allow Mr. Meherally the opportunity to practice in the profession for which he has qualified himself.

Late Mr. N. V. Gokhale

We deeply regret the sudden death of Mr. N. V. Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale was a worthy representative of the Liberal school of thought, on which fell the arduous task of building the foundations of the present vigorous public life. Till the Moderates seceded from the Congress he was an indefatigable Congress worker and one of the ablest lieutenants of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. For his political work he relied mainly on his English contributions to the "Gujarati", and his articles were highly spoken of by Sir Pherozeshah and other eminent leaders and had a great educative effect in Gujarat. Mr. Gokhale was one of the leaders who drafted the famous memorandum submitted to Mr. Montagu in 1918 on behalf of the Bombay Liberals. We offer our deep condolences to his bereaved family.

Reprehensible

According to a Press report the President of the Punjab Legislative Council has excluded certain Press representatives from the meeting of the Council "simply because the police wanted to keep them out". If the reason for the exclusion is as stated, the President's conduct is most reprehensible. An elected president of a Legislative Council is expected to be a custodian as much of the rights of the Press as of the Council itself and should be the last person to surrender his conscience to the custody of the Police. The "Tribune" has strongly condemned the President's action and the "Pratap", one of the three papers penalised, has decided to boycott the proceedings of the Council so long as the ban on the paper remains. These facts warrant the belief that the report of the President's conduct is substantially true. It is amazing that the members of the Council should have acquiesced in this outrageous interference with the freedom of the Press.

LONDON TOPICS

Mr. Snowden's Home-Coming.—French Criticism of Mr. MacDonald.—Marriage Bar in Civil Service.—Candidates for International Justice.—Foreign Law Courts in China.—Ex-Ministers in Council.—War Resisters' International.—Death-Dealing Bacillus.—Wireless-Cable Merger.—Death of Viscount Mersey.

(FROM SUNDER P. KABADI)

By Air Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Two distinct things happened as Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor, stepped out of the train at the Liverpool Street station on Sunday morning accompanied by his wife and Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, after his triumph at the Hague. The Chancellor of the Exchequer returned from the scene of his great achievement and the Acting Prime Minister of Great Britain arrived, for Mr. MacDonald before he left for Geneva on Saturday appointed him to that position. Mr. Snowden seemed to have been acutely conscious of his new responsibility and he journeyed to No. 11 Downing Street amid the vociferous cheers that he received from the 5,000 people who had gathered there long before the train was due. Those nearest him were glad to see that the prolonged conflict at the Hague had not weakened his physical strength. Instead he seemed to have received a dose of tonic at the Reparation Conference. The Communists who have been thoroughly dissatisfied with the Chancellor's policy of "sucking up" at the Hague took the home-coming of the Chancellor as an opportune moment to issue a "Snowden-Special" with the slogan "Snowden and Imperialism are the Victors, the British and German Workers are the Vanquished". The special was brought out with the object of exposing the real meaning of the struggle for the indemnity, but it also dealt with the sharpening antagonism between the capitalist States, the danger of war against the Soviet Union and the Labour Party's policy in Palestine. About half of the leaflets were distributed when the police began to interfere with the distribution. A melee occurred in which a number of Communists were isolated from the others and hustled out of the station by the supporters of Mr. Snowden. In conversation many of these who had gathered admired the pluck of the Communists but doubted their wisdom in coming out so sharply against the Chancellor, who they thought had really won a victory for the workers and the nation. On Monday night Mr. Snowden spoke on the wireless giving his impressions of the Hague and on Thursday he

(Continued on page 12.)

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

A CRITERION OF IDEAL LEADERSHIP

(BY "OBSERVER".)

Mr. P. R. Lele has come out with a series of statements which are supposed to form his argument in favour of Mahatma Gandhi's acceptance of the Congress presidentship. Personally, I applaud his clumsy performance mainly because he contributes, with his crude generalisations, to unconscious humour. One can understand Pandit Jawaharlal being described as 'pseudo-Socialist' by some gentleman who probably has some doctrinaire formula to conform to. No sensible person believes the young Pandit would break his heart over this tag of a jargon.

But what is one to say to Mr. Lele's speaking in a confidential, intimate manner in behalf of the Mahatma, the Pandit, some members of "the Communist circles" and the "undesirable section of his (Pandit Jawaharlal's) following", confounding in effect, all of them; in regard to the several motives underlying their outlook and policy? Surely, Mahatma Gandhi cannot be improved upon after he has made a clear statement of his position. We have no right to attribute such motives to him as would undoubtedly place him in a false position along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

GENERALISATIONS.

I do not, therefore, see any wisdom in Mr. Lele's attempt to tell us that poor Pandit Jawaharlal is imposed upon by a section of his following whose one idea is that of exploitation of their leader. Surely Pandit Jawaharlal can see, think and act for himself and he has certainly not delegated these functions to a hero-worshipper. The irresponsible allegations, again, that

"in the Communist circles as well as the Trade Union Councils and Committees, there are many superficials for one sound idealist. In the Trade Union movement especially there are numerous individuals who are not fired even with this ideal of serving a political end; they are profiteers and opportunists, pure and simple."

are unworthy of a critic who should honour the fundamental rule of the game, while perhaps submitting to the inevitable reaction of personal bias, namely, of not attributing ulterior motives whose existence, at best, remains to be demonstrated to reasonable satisfaction.

A MUDDLED TERMINOLOGY.

I call my readers' special attention to the quotation cited by Mr. Lele of a stray sentence from Mr. Bernard Shaw's speech "that the bulk of the Trade Unionists had never studied society as the Socialist had done and that the Trade Unionists' side of the movement was ignorant." Now, even presuming that there is some truth in the contents of this Shavian tag, is Mr. Lele prepared to apply it in all its implications to the case of Indian Trade Unionists, who may probably be calling themselves "Socialists" as well and out-Shaw Shaw by saying: "What Shaw said of the Trade Unionists of England is far truer of the Indian Trade Unionists?"

The essential character of Indian conditions, at the same time, renders the tag of "exploitation of Labour for a merely political end" a stupid one. In a country where the condition of the masses is cited as the main incentive to all political action, Trade Unionism could only form part of the larger movement of resistance against a whole organised system of economic exploitation.

THE CRITERION.

In conclusion, the one criterion of political values should be defined. All Indian leadership shall embody the common Will of resistance against the forces of exploitation and personalities shall subordinate themselves to it. We do not care who leads us so long as he gives proof of his 'bona fides' in the light of this criterion. Critics of the type of Mr. P. R. Lele should be warned against the risk of loose generalisation in which they so recklessly indulge.

Notes of the Day.

Welcome Utterance.

To the tax-payers of every State burdened with the crushing expenditure involved in the upkeep of huge armaments, President Hoover's speech broadcasted from Washington on the eve of his parleys with Mr. MacDonald in order to achieve a definite understanding in regard to Anglo-American naval reduction, will be very welcome. Mr. Hoover regards the disarmament negotiations as proposals "which will preserve our national defences." This is an opportune rebuke to the Big Navy group in America which has been indulging in intense propaganda for defeating the pacifist agitation in favour of radical reduction in the American naval building programme. When Mr. Hoover adds that disarmament will "relieve the backs of the toilers from gigantic expenditure" he shows that he has realised the immense world importance of the thorny problem he has courageously undertaken to tackle in co-operation with Mr. MacDonald.

Obstructive Attitude.

The problem of reduction of land armaments is as important as that of reduction in naval armaments. If the Governments of the world were to adopt the admirable principle enunciated by President Hoover that "preparedness must not exceed the barest necessity for defence or it becomes a threat of aggression", huge sums of money now spent upon the maintenance of costly land armaments will be released for nation-building activities in every country. But the marked opposition shown at Geneva by France to the merely academic proposal of Viscount Cecil asking the League Assembly to accept land disarmament as a practical objective is an indication of the suspicion with which the biggest imperialist Power on the Continent views any move which will affect its means of offence. It is ridiculous to suggest, as the French representative did, that France needs all its huge army and its large strength of reserves merely for defence purposes.

Honorary Magistrates.

At the annual dinner of the Society of Honorary Magistrates of Bombay compliments were lavishly exchanged between the Magistrates and the Governor of Bombay who was the guest of honour. The Magistrates praised the Government and the Governor praised the Magistrates in return as "one of the bulwarks of law and order in Bombay city." Honorary Magistrates, at any rate many of them, render useful service to society and the service is all the more creditable when it is honorary and disinterested. Their service would be easily more efficient if there is more discrimination in their selection. Worth, for instance, may be recognised more than birth or the possession, actual or prospective, of titles.

THE VOLUNTEER

"He leapt to arms unbidden,
Unneeded, over-bold;
His face by earth is hidden,
His heart in earth is cold."

"Curse on the reckless daring
That could not wait the call,
The proud fantastic bearing
That would be first to fall!"

O tears of human passion
Blur not the image true;
This was not folly's fashion.
This was the man we knew.

HENRY NEWBOLT.

Vulgar Fraction.

Street Orator: "I want you to realize that I am but a fraction of the great working class."

Heckler (getting one home): "You are, indeed, and a vulgar fraction at that."

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

—:o:—

Finance Member Justifies January Floatation

INDIAN CHAMBER POINTS OUT FALLACIES

—:o:—

Disastrous Consequences of 18d. Ratio

The following is the text of correspondence that has passed between Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, Government of India, and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, regarding the Indian Sterling Loan issued by the Secretary of State in January last:—

SIMLA, 18th July, '29.

Dear Mr. Tairsee,—I must apologise for my delay in dealing with your letter of May the 21st reminding me of your former criticism. I am always glad to receive intelligent criticism and, of course, the pleasure is increased when one is able to find a good answer to it.

I think in the present case, those who have advised your Chamber have made a good many mistakes as to the facts. You start by saying:

"My Committee are at a loss to understand why the Secretary of State issued the Indian Sterling Loan in January when the London Money Market is normally tight and not in May to July when the market is comparatively easier. It is generally recognised that loans are best floated in periods of easy money in any market. The Government of India follow this system in India and it would be interesting to know why, for floating loans in London, the Government of India select a period which is looked upon as a period of tight money in the London Money Market."

The first thing which I have to say is that it is quite a mistake to suppose that conditions in India and in London are at all the same. In India the fluctuations in the demand for money are exceptionally severe and there is a very marked difference between the busy months when the export trade is moving and the slack months from, say, May to August. There is nothing corresponding to these extreme fluctuations in London. There are of course certain normal seasonal fluctuations but they are much less marked and the periods do not correspond to those of India.

"INCORRECT IMPLICATION."

The implication that in London January is a bad time for floating loans and that the money market is exceptionally tight at that period is entirely incorrect. This is a matter in which I have had many years' experience and I can tell you that according to my observations the few weeks after January 1st are generally considered as one of the best seasons of the year in London for bringing out loans. As evidence in support of this, I can quote the fact that the amount of loans floated in January is generally well above the monthly average for the year and often the highest total of any month in the year. I have collected the figures of public issues of capital made in London for the last three years, and the following table shows the total amount of issues for the year, the monthly average for each year and the actual amounts issued in the month of January in each year:

Total for whole year 1926 £230,782,601, monthly average per year £19,231,888, total for January £25,438,504.

Total for whole year 1927 £355,165,970, monthly average per year 29,597,164, total for January £89,470,655.

Total for whole year 1928 £369,058,073, monthly average per year £30,754,889, total for January £104,913,970.

I think these figures strikingly demonstrate that January is a popular month. I do not really know from where your Committee can have got the idea that in London, January is a bad time and that the months of May to July are the best. Personally, I would never advise a borrower deliberately to select the later period. Although it is quite possible that conditions may be all right, it is dangerously near the end of the favourable season. From June onwards, activity generally declines on the London Stock Exchange, and July, August and September are normally regarded as dead months, during which little but routine business is done. Although money may be cheap then, the Stock Exchange is generally dull during these months, and it is not a popular time for making public issues.

(Continued on page 7.)

"INACCURACIES."

After making your general criticism you go on to give a selected list of loans floated in the months of May, June and July. Before dealing with the arguments which you base on these figures, etc. I want to point out that there are certain inaccuracies in your statement; for instance, the New Zealand Government loan to which you refer was brought out, not, as stated by you, at 98, but at 94-1/2. This, of course, makes a great difference in the appearance of your list.

Leaving aside these inaccuracies, I presume that your intention in giving this list was first to show that these borrowers attained good results by selecting these months, and, secondly, that the rates at which they were able to borrow show that the Government of India ought to have got better terms.

As regards the first of these points, I do not think that the quoting of a few special cases is a very effective argument. I can easily quote you other instances of borrowing carried out at favourable rates in the month of January for example, the Government of New Zealand itself, which you seem to regard as a model of wisdom in this matter, floated another loan on January 23rd 1929, that is, just a week after the issue of our last Government of India loan, the date of which you so severely criticise. This New Zealand Loan of January 1929 wa sagain 4-1/2 per cent. loan floated at 95 i.e. half a point higher than the price of the New Zealand Loan of May 1928 which shows that January compared favourably with May, particularly taking into account the fact that the latest date for repayment of the January loan was 11 years later than that of the May loan thus reducing the "redemption yield."

QUESTION OF PRICES.

As regards your second argument that the Government of India ought to have got better prices in comparison with the Government of New Zealand or the London County Council, I am afraid that the prices which the Government can get is a matter which depends on the view which the investing public in London takes of the credit of the Government of India and is a matter which neither I nor the Secretary of State can control. It is an unfortunate fact that for various reasons the credit of the Government of India in London in recent times has declined. This is partly due to reasons which I explained in my Budget speech, namely, that the Government of India securities attained what I can only regard as an abnormally high level due to a temporary restriction on borrowing during the three years preceding 1927, from which high level some decline was inevitable.

Coming to my own responsibilities in the matter, the real test by which the wisdom of the action which I took in deciding to float a sterling loan in London as early as possible after my arrival in India can be judged, is by a consideration of the actual results of the Loan and of the events which have since occurred and which show what would have happened if I had delayed. As regards this matter, the first question to ask is—Was the price offered unduly favourable to investors at the time when it was offered? In answer to this question, I think the actual results proved that if we had asked for a higher price than 91, we would have met with a complete failure. The actual results were that the public subscribed 77 per cent of the loan and the underwriters had to take up 23 per cent. This shows that we cut the price very fine. If the underwriters had had to take up more than this, the loan would have been regarded as a bad failure, and this would have made it more difficult for us to get any future loans underwritten.

TIME OF ISSUE.

The next thing to consider is—Was the moment of issue wisely chosen, that is, if we had waited a few weeks or months, would we have, secured more favourable general conditions in the guilt-edged security market? In answering this question, I must point out in the beginning that one cannot always exactly choose the time of issue. If one wants money at a particular moment, one may be forced to get it, even though better market conditions might have been secured by some delay. On the present occasion, we certainly wanted the money, although I might have been able to carry on for another two or three months. But I decided to make the issue at the earliest possible moment, because, according to my judgment of the situation, conditions were more likely to get worse than to improve. The subsequent events have proved this decision to have been absolutely correct.

WHAT FIGURES SHOW.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, the figures for the balance of trade in the last years do not bear out this contention. They have shown quite a satisfactory growth in exports and quite a normal balance of trade as is brought out in the Table of actual figures which I give below. I would also point out that in the present year, factor (b) has also proved to be a limiting factor, for, as you know, the public have not subscribed sufficient cash for our recent loan to cover the whole of the money which is required to finance the capital expenditure programme (Railway expenditure, provincial loans, etc.) You will of course realise that I cannot attempt in this letter to write an exhaustive treatise on all complicated issues which are involved in Currency policy, the balance of trade, the interdependence of the money markets of the world and the effect on India of high rates of interest for money in Europe and America, the flow of capital either towards or away from the country, etc., etc. But there is just one very clear point to which I would like to call your attention. This point is one to which I have on several occasions referred—namely the importance of the private imports of gold and silver in the Indian economic position.

PRIVATE IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

After referring to a table giving the statistics of private trade for the five pre-war years, for the war-period and for the period since the war, Sir G. Schuster proceeds:

"The above table brings out that the private imports of gold and silver for the 10 years up to March 31, 1929, have amounted to 382 crores—an average of over 38 crores per annum. These imports of gold and silver may be said to represent the investment of savings, but it is investment of an unproductive kind. If these savings, which are now spent on importing gold and silver from abroad were invested in productive undertakings in India, including Government loans used for the building of Railways, there would be a twofold result; first there would be a much larger sum available for investment in Government rupee loans; secondly the favourable balance of trade would be increased by about 38 crores a year and this margin would mean that an additional 38 crores each year could be converted through the exchange market into foreign currency. If this really happened, not only would it be unnecessary to borrow abroad to meet the cost of capital expenditure incurred abroad (even with a large programme of capital expenditure on Railways) but also it would be possible for the Government of India in a comparatively short time to repay the whole of their sterling debt. The complete stoppage of imports of gold and silver is of course hardly to be regarded as a practicable possibility, but a substantial move in this direction is by no means impossible. Until that happens, the favourable balance of trade is not large enough to provide foreign currency for the whole of a large capital expenditure programme, and therefore, until that happens the Indian public must realise that if they desire to have a policy of active railway construction carried out and to have advantage taken of every opportunity to buy up existing Railways, even though the liability has to be discharged in sterling, then it will be absolutely necessary to resort to a continuance of foreign loans.

I leave it to bodies like your Chamber to help to form public opinion as to what course in these circumstances is best in the interest of the Government of India.

MR. TAIRSEE'S REPLY.

To the above letter a reply was sent, dated 30th August 1929, by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Hon. Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, Government of India, Simla, extracts from which are given below:—

In your letter you refer to the external borrowings that you have had to resort to lately and observe that "it does not show any intrinsic weakness in the Indian position either as regards the balance of trade or of the ratio if the internal currency required for capital expenditure of this kind has, at least partially, to be met by external borrowings." You further go on to say that it "would be quite a different matter if the Government of India could not meet their normal recurrent needs for payment of interest on sterling loans, sterling pensions, etc. without external borrowing". You then state that "this is not the case." Of course when this does come about, there will be no difference of opinion between you and my Committee that the position of such a Government can safely be said to be perilous and close upon bankruptcy. It is to avoid any such contingency developing hereafter that my Committee addressed your Department at the length which they have done, during the last few years and I wish to point out that the fact that the Government of India had this year to order practically cessation of capital works is only one step earlier than the last referred to above. I have no doubt that you must be anxious to see the final step averted.

A CONSOLATION.

You will seek consolation in the fact that the exports of India do not show any tendency to fall off. As Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said in the Assembly several times, this factor by itself is a misleading one to rely upon, at least so far as India is concerned. The exports from India must continue as long as there are crops growing, for, whilst the policy of Government regarding industries is what it has been, it is impossible to utilise the surplus crops in any other way but for export. I therefore feel that your relying so much on the exports not falling off may be a factor misleading you in your outlook and inferences. The relevant question is, with more area under cultivation in India, are our exports going up from year to year, and if not, then I think, it will be regarded a fairly grave problem requiring your close examination. The next question is, are the cultivators making any profits from the exports, or, is it that they driven to export for the mere purpose of moving their crops for whatever they can fetch? I suggest for your consideration that the latter has been the case for at least the last two years. As a proof of it, the parity of American cotton, which has been against Indian cotton being exported since 1926, has now gone considerably in favour of Indian cotton being exported. During 1926-27, and part of 1928, the prices of Indian cotton ranged considerably higher than justified by the parity of Indian cotton with American cotton. Since the beginning of this year, however, the prices of Indian cotton have ranged considerably lower than justified by the parity of Indian to American cotton. To make it clear, the prices of Indian cotton has since the beginning of the year ruled considerably cheaper than American cotton prices and in fact large quantities of Indian cotton have been exported to Europe, Japan and even America at prices *well under* the normal parity of Indian cotton as compared with American prices.

PRIVATE IMPORTS.

In the last portion of your letter you draw attention to "one very clear point" to which you say you had referred on several previous occasions, viz., the importance of private imports of gold and silver in the Indian economic position. You give a table giving statistics of private trade for the pre-war years, for the war-period, and for the period since the war, and you draw attention to the fact that the private imports of gold and silver for the ten years upto March 31st, 1929, have amounted to Rs. 382 crores—an average of over Rs. 38 crores per annum. These imports of gold and silver, you say, represent the investment of savings, but, this you complain, is an investment of an unproductive kind. You further say that if these savings which are spent in importing gold and silver from abroad were invested in productive undertakings in India, including Government loans used for the building of railways, there would be a larger sum available for investment in Government rupee loans and further, the favourable balance of trade would be increased by that amount a year, which would enable an additional 38 crores each year to be converted through the exchange market into foreign currency. My Committee have always felt that the Government of India have not given enough consideration to a diagnosis of the exact reasons why the result which you refer to is not achievable, and has not been achieved.

As you are aware, gold and silver are used principally for ornaments of Indian women and to a certain extent they look upon this as indispensable, bearing in mind the customs prevailing in the two major communities, the Hindu and the Mahomedan.

GOLD CURRENCY.

After referring to "the diffidence of the people to trust the present policy of Government," Mr. Tairsee proceeds:—You know there is no gold currency in the country. Even Gold Standard has been refused and the people instinctively and rightly feel that they would rather have a

(Continued on next page.)

CALCUTTA'S HOMAGE TO JATIN

P. P. A.
A glimpse of the mammoth procession that followed the mortal remains of Jatin in Calcutta to the cremation ground.

P. P. A.
Honouring the Martyr:—Thousands of Bengali women, dressed in white, as a mark of mourning, took a prominent part in Calcutta demonstration.

SIMONITES QUARREL ! AMONG THEMSELVES

Punjab Council Chamber Guarded by Police

DEBATE ON "REFORMS" REPORTS

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Punjab Council continued discussion of Reform Committee's Report and Government Memorandum to Simon Commission.

Doctor Gokulchand Narang said that majority report was not the workmanship of the Reform Committee, Members.

Mr. Zafraullah Khan (Members of Reforms Committee) retorted by saying "It is a lie."

On the intervention of the President Mr. Zafraullah Khan withdrew the words which were considered unparliamentary.

GOVT. HAND IN PUNJAB SIMON REPORT.

Mr. Sikandar Hayatkhan, Chairman of Reforms Committee, now Revenue Member, denied the allegation, but Dr. Narang emphatically declared that his statement was correct and asked whether there was no Government hand in it. He wished to speak most on this question but the President asked him to drop the subject which the speaker did.

PROVINCE OF THE FUTURE.

Dr. Narang in the course of a long speech, gave the lines on which an amendment of the present Provincial constitution should take place. He recommended the abolition of communal electorates, the strength of the Punjab Council to be hundred and fifty of whom hundred and twenty-five were to be elected, continuation of official bloc until the abrogation of the communal principle, formation of a second Chamber, entrusting the security of subjects to a board consisting of a Hindu, a Sikh, a Muslim and a member of Cabinet, official centralisation of the Department of Justice, power of direction, superintendence and control over all Provincial Departments, Legislation and Finance to be with the Central Government, all residuary powers to be with the Central Government, election to Provincial and Central Legislature to be direct and continuance of Sind as a part of Bombay.

Mr. Grey sympathised with the Hindu demand that a method of election should be devised whereby a Hindu would be elected by a Muslim and a Muslim by a Hindu, but at the same time the rights of minority communities should not be ignored and they should be given an opportunity to express their views.

PAN-ISLAMIC BOGEY.

Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Member of the Reforms Committee, said that proportional representation in the Councils was suggested in the majority report in fairness to all and not in the interests of the Muslims alone, as alleged. He repudiated the allegation that the Majority Report was prepared in consultation with Government. He complained that the Hindu authors of the minority report did not give the signatories to the majority report a chance to tone down their recommendations by giving constructive proposals to the committee as a whole. He regretted that Dr. Narang had said that if the majority report was accepted the Punjab would be connected with a homogeneous land from Constantinople to Karachi and thus life, property and honour of the Hindus would be in danger. The speaker had never even thought that if the minority report was given effect to the life, property and honour of the Muslims would be endangered.

Dr. Narang:—Because they would never be in danger then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Zafrullah Khan advanced arguments to prove that the Sikhs were not a separate community from Hindus and therefore special representation to them was being sought to create a Hindu-Sikh majority and a Muslim minority in the Punjab.

Mr. Zafrullah was still speaking when further discussion was adjourned to tomorrow, only two members having spoken to-day.

The police continued to be posted outside and at the entrances to the Council Chamber.

The reporter of the vernacular paper "Milap" was allowed inside to-day. The Inspector of Police in plain clothes remained sitting throughout the day in the press gallery.—A. P.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

(Continued from previous page.)

few pieces of gold and silver in their own boxes than earn a little interest. It may sound a little extreme if I tell you that unless the Government adopt for India the same standard as every other country has adopted in the world, viz., a Gold Standard, it would be impossible for Indians, who understand the problem, to do, what I call, intensive propaganda in the country and tell the people that, whenever they have a surplus to invest, they must lend it to Government, who have gold in India as backing to the Indian currency notes. I know I am touching upon a delicate question. With the large quantities of gold going out of the Bank of England lately, a person who does not intimately know the Indian problem may feel exasperated at the mention of India being put on Gold Standard. An esteemed Indian friend from Europe in his letter under date 29th ultimo, says: "look at the way they are losing gold. If we had 1/4d. exchange we might have continued to have a share of it." The point is that if India's economic fabric was not so rudely and wantonly shaken as it has been by the deliberate attempts to appreciate India's pre-war ratio, India would have been able to draw a portion of the world gold and there is no reason why at a juncture like the present one, when the Bank of England is losing gold, India would not lend her gold to England. But perhaps I am digressing.

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S REPLY.

The following are extracts from the letter dated 3rd Sept., 1929 from the Hon. Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, Government of India, to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in reply to his abovementioned letter dated 30th August last:—

While I am delaying any full discussion of the points in question, there is one sentence in your letter to which I must make special reference. You make the statement that "the Government of India has this year to order practically a cessation of capital works," and you point to this as a step in the direction of insolvency. This, I may say, creates a most misleading impression. Actually, during the current year, the Government has authorised a capital expenditure of 27 crores on the railways, besides making large advances for capital works to the provincial governments. I have announced, it is true, the intention of curtailing capital works next year, but even then we shall be far from the stage of "cessation." Moreover, the reason for this course is one which has been made clear by me in many public statements, and is not at all one to give ground for least pessimism. What has happened in fact is that during the last few years the Government had committed itself to very heavy capital expenditure on railway construction and for purchase of railways, and had not at the time made completely adequate provision for raising permanent funds to meet that expenditure.

A TOO HEAVY STRAIN.

The process of catching up arrears in this respect has been rather too heavy a strain on the investing market, and I think it essential that this strain should be for a short time relieved so as to allow the supply of investors' money to overtake the Government's demand. You may perhaps be surprised if I say that I consider that the response to the Government loan this year was in all the circumstances remarkably encouraging. We raised in fact about 13-1/2 crores in cash, all of which came from the genuine investing public, and was not supplemented as in previous years by large subscriptions from the Imperial Bank. I think this response augurs well for the future, and that after the temporary stage of pulling up as regards new capital undertakings which I am now proposing, we should find the situation completely restored, and the Government will be able to go ahead with new capital undertakings at a satisfactory pace. I should like to develop this point further when I see you.

NEW JAIL REGULATION

Party Leaders' Conference

DISCUSSION OF GOVT. DRAFT

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Conference of Party leaders called by Sir James Crerar was held to-day at which it is understood draft rules prepared by the Government of India in regard to jails which are being sent to the local governments for consideration were placed for discussion. The conference was attended by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Abdul Quayam. Sir George Schuster and Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary were also present.—Free Press.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL

FURTHER DEBATE ON "REFORMS" REFORT

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

When the Punjab Council met to-day, the discussion of the "Reforms" Committee's report was continued. Mr. Kishoram pointed out to the President that as two days had already been taken up there was little time left for others. He asked if the session would be extended in order to give a chance to all the members to speak.

The President said that the extension would upset the arrangements for the despatch of the proceedings of the session to the Simon Commission.

A member suggested that the report could be sent by Airmail if the delay occurred.

The President said that air mail was very uncertain and Government could not take a chance Eventually, however, it was decided to extend to-day's sitting by two hours.

SIKHS NOT HINDUS.

Mr. Ujjal Singh, author of the minute of dissent in the 'Reforms' Committee's Report next emphasised that Sikhs were not Hindus. What Sikhs wanted was justice; otherwise they would fight to the bitter end, even if a new Akali Dal had to be created. Referring to the Majority Report he said no better scheme to change the British Raj to Muslim Raj could have been devised. Sikhs were prepared to forego their rights for the sake of nationality but they would not subjugate themselves under one single community. For the sake of common good and growth of nationality, Sikhs thought in a minority were prepared to aicept common electorates.—A. P.

PROPOSED RESTAURANT WITH LIQUOR ON HORNBY ESTATE

APPLICATION OF TRANSFER OF CORNEGLIA'S LICENSE REJECTED

A meeting of the Board of Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Wednesday afternoon when consideration was given to the letter from the lessees of the Hornby Road Estate, Plot No. 73, stating that they had received an offer for a lease of the ground floor of the building from Messrs. F. Cornaglia at a monthly rental of Rs. 2,500/ per month for their restaurant business which included the sale of liquor.

The Chief Officer in his note said: The present license of Messrs. F. Cornaglia for the Medow Street and Esplanade Road premises is to be transferred from their old pemises to this building and thus there will be only one shop for the sale of liquor instead of two shops. The lessees state that if the permission asked for is not granted, the value of the Trust properties will be seriously depreciated.

So far as the Trust Estate is concerned the proposed shop will be a new shop and therefore the Board's orders referred to above are applicable. In view, however, of the fact that the shop does not involve a new license and that, instead of 2 shops there will be only one shop, it is suggested that the application of the lessees may be recommended as a special case for the Board's sanction

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that under the circumstances stated in the Chief Officer's note the lessees be allowed to let the ground floor of their building to Messrs. F. Cornaglia for a restaurant business including sale of liquor as a special case.

Dr. S. S Batliwala seconded the proposition.

Several members pointed out in their speeches the resolution of the Board dated 14th July 1926, which stated:—That the Board are of opinion that no liquor shop should be allowed to be located "in future" on any property or part of the property belonging to the Boasd or any building or part of a building constructed or to be constructed there.

The proposition was put to vote and declared lost by an overwhelming majority.

TRIBUTE TO MR. N. D. MEHTA'S WORK.

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvements Committee held on Wednesday afternoon the Chairman Dr. M. C. Javle moved the following resolution:—That on the occasion of relinquishment of charge of the office of Acting Chief Officer by Mr. N. D. Mehta, the Committee place on record their appreciation of the exceptionally brilliant work done by him and of the zeal and ability displayed by him in the discharge of the arduous duties of the office.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION

Mr. Whitley Sails for India

QUIET SEND OFF BY PERSONAL FRIENDS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley departed for India this morning. He was given a very quiet send-off. A few personal friends, including the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee were present.

"A GREAT ADVENTURE."

Mr. Whitley's party included Miss Beryl Power and Mr. N. M. Joshi. Miss Power said she was looking forward to her first visit to India as a "Great adventure."

"A CASE OF WORK."

Mr. Whitely pointed out that nine out of the twelve members of the Commission had Indian experience. He hoped that there would not be overmany social engagments as it was a "case of work."—Reuter.

WANTED SOCIAL REVOLUTION

REFORMS AT SNAIL'S PACE WON'T DO

MRS. KAMALADEVI TAKES TO POLITICS

A rousing reception was given to Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya by the Kanara Saraswats at a crowded public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and Saraswat Mahila Samaj at Gamdevi on Friday evening. A large number of ladies took part in the function.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri in welcoming Mrs. Kamaladevi back to India after her successful tour in Europe and the continent eulogised her services in the movement of women's emancipation. Mrs. Kamaladevi had on numerous occasions advocated radical reforms and the speaker felt that she would put up a fight against every injustice and inequity imposed upon women with greater zeal now than before.

Mr. Padbidri also paid a tribute to Mr. Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya and highly praised his born talent for every kind of art.

WANTED SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

In the course of a spirited reply Mrs. Kamaladevi expresed her dissatisfaction at the extremely slow progress of social reform in this country and declared that only a complete, radical and all sided revolution could set India on the path of progress. She had realised that reforms at a snail's pace or even step by step would never take them far. It would on the other hand have a deadening effect on the whole life of the country.

In her opinion what was needed was a spirit of revolution calculated completely to change the present order of society.

HER RESOLVE.

In conclusion she said that economic and political independence would solve every other problem of the country and declared that she had decided in future to devote herself to that work.

The function terminated after Mr. and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya were profusely garlanded.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Appointment of Special Officer

GOVT. PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly turned down by five votes against three Government proposal to appoint an officer of the Indian Medical Service (Col. Needham) as Special Officer for supervision of medical education and standards in India. It is understood the main grounds which were advanced by non-officials who voted against the proposal were the protest from independent medical profession to the proposed appointment and non-availability of details of proceedings of the conference of Ministers of Health from the provinces which rejected the proposal to establish an All India Medical Council.

In passing the expenditure for the Labour Commission, the Committee laid down the necessity of discussing with the Committee of the Assembly the question of emoluments to members of future commissions.—A. P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

ADVOCATE IN TROUBLE

On Friday an information was filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by Dr. Vasco De Gama, a shareholder in the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, charging Mr. S. D. Joglekar, and ex-officio director of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 4,300 and falsification of accounts.

Dr. Vasco De Gama, in his information, said that he was a shareholder in the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., having its registered office in Fort, Bombay. The accused was a practising pleader and till August 31, 1929, was Secretary and ex-officio director of the same company.

Continuing, the complainant said, at a general meeting of the shareholders held on or about July 7, 1929, a committee of ten shareholders including the complainant, was appointed to investigate the financial condition of the Company and to suggest methods of improvement.

The complainant alleged that the accused placed impediments in the way of the Committee and would neither give explanations to questions put to him or submit proper ledgers for investigation. This alleged conduct of the accused created a suspicion in the minds of the committee members and they, therefore, decided to minutely examine the accounts.

In August, rumours were set afloat that the accounts of the Company were not in order and the directors had moved in the matter and suspended the accused. The rumours were confirmed in the absence of the accused at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company on September 1, 1929, where he was expected to be present. The complainant said the accused went to the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, where the meetings were held, but did not enter the hall.

ALLEGED NON-CREDITING OF SUMS.

On September 15, 1929, there appeared in an issue of the "Vividh Vrita," an article reporting in detail what purported to be the report of the Committee of investigation appointed by the Directors. In that report it was stated that a sum of Rs. 1,500 received by the accused from the Small Cause Court by way of half costs refunded by the Court in the suits marked as settled, had not been paid in or credited by the accused into the Company's books of account. Similarly out of the total sum received in respect of the suits settled out of Court the accused had not paid in or credited sums of Rs. 800 or Rs. 2,000 received into Court under the decrees passed in some of the suits was withdrawn by the accused into the company's books. The complainant stated that an opportunity was given to the accused by the directors of the Company to explain these facts, but as his explanation was not satisfactory he was suspended from the Company till he refunded the amounts. The complainant thereupon interviewed one of the Directors as to the truth of the statements appearing in the "Vividh Vrita" and was informed that the report was substantially correct and therefore charged the accused.

The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

LATE MR. N. V. GOKHALE

AN APPRECIATION

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, who died on the 19th instant after a long illness, was 67 years of age at the time of his death.—He had a successful and college career being the holder of some scholarships throughout. Having passed his LL. B., he joined the Appellate side of the High Court in 1887.

Having come under the influence of Dr. Wordsworth he took interest in public questions and managed to be present at the first session of the Indian National Congress held in 1885 in this city.

In 1888 he began to contribute English editorials to the columns of the "Gujarati" which till then was purely a vernacular weekly. His articles soon attracted attention and when the Silver Jubilee of the paper was celebrated in 1805 men like Sir Pherozeshah, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sir Bhalchandra, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and Sir Stanley Reed paid glowing tributes of praise to Mr. Gokhale, for the manner in which he had conducted the English columns.

The Gujarati became a staunch champion of the Congress and its principles, but Mr. Gokhale realised that without the support of local organizations it would not obtain that strength and prestige which it would do if it had at its back District Associations to support it. He, therefore, vigorously took up this question and his advocacy was appreciated and welcomed in many quarters. He paid visits to some districts and explained the necessity and importance of starting Local associations to strengthen the hands of the Congress.

Mr. Gokhale took keen interest in public questions and very early joined in the nationalist movement, which derived its inspiration from the Indian National Congress. His close and intimate association with Pherozeshah Mehta had a powerful influence on his political career and he came to be regarded as one of among the staunch band of Sir Pherozeshah's followers, who took a prominent and active part in the political life of this presidency and represented the Liberal or Moderate School of thought. He reenforced his political work by means of his contributions to the Gujarati, which soon became a powerful organ of public opinion in Gujarat.

Association with the Gujarati came in his way in several directions, but Mr. Gokhale stood firm and performed his journalistic duties regardless of official displeasure. Apart from the informal offer of the Chief Justiceship of the Baroda High Court, Mr. Gokhale was offered acting Presidency Magistrateship in Lord Sandhurst's regime, which he declined to accept. Similarly a Professorship in Government Law School was also not accepted. It is worth noting that in all these instances, the refusal was dictated by a sincere desire not to cut off his connections with the public life in Bombay and with the Editorial duties of the Gujarati. It was a heavy sacrifice to make, but it was made without any hesitation.

The famous memorandum submitted by ten Bombay leaders to Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford in 1918 was applauded throughout the country as making out the most complete case in favour of the grant of Self-Government to India. Mr. Gokhale was one of the signatories to this memorandum, which was drafted and prepared after hours of patient and laborious work by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. Samarth and Mr. Gokhale.

After the secession of the Moderates from the Congress, as a result of the difference of opinion on the question of reforms, Mr. Gokhale was one of the Vice Presidents of the Western Indian Liberal Association. He was also associated, with several other Institutions, in Bombay.

As a lawyer he won considerable reputation by his ability and conscientious work. He practised on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court for over 35 years and was, at one time, Chairman of the Council of the Western India Pleaders' Association and a member of the Committee of the High Court Law Library. It is always a danger to divide one's affections between exacting avocations like law, politics and journalism. Mr. Gokahle tried the experiment at the expense of health and to the prejudice of his professional life. In spite of these handicaps he rose to a leading position in his profession as a Vakil and won a reputation for his straightforwardness, diligence, uprightness, conscientious advocacy and thorough study of his cases. High rectitude met with recognition from no less than three Judges viz. Sir Lawrence Jekinsons, Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Aston.

MAGISTRATE WARNS WITNESS

(Continued from page 1.)

study of the British, the Soviet or the Indian constitution. His knowledge of what he had said was derived from newspapers here and there. He had heard that Muzaffer and Ghate were members of the Communist Party. He could not say definitely what was the position of the King-Emperor in India. He knew most of the accused as a journalist knowing public men. Witness averred that the Imperialist policy in India was to crush, persecute and harass trade union movements. He had no personal knowledge of any commission of forgery by European imperialists, but he had read in the Labour press that Zinovieff letter was a forgery.

FORGED ISSUES OF "PRAVADA"

Cross-examined by Mr. Chakravarty witness said that he did not understand the Soviet Constitution, neither was he an expert in Communism. By the "Financiers of Downing Street" he meant the capitalists of Great Britain, not Cabinet Ministers.

Cross-examined by the accused Dange the witness said, he had heard that forged issues of the "Pravada" (Russian Official Newspaper) were being published in London.

ANTI-COMMUNIST GANGS.

Replying to the accused Saigal witness stated that there were anti-communist gangs in Europe. These gangs forged letters against poor communists in India. Also, there were anti Communist gangs like the European Association (Laughter). Witness had heard that Mr. Langford James was the Chairman of the European Association.

Replying to Mr. Joglekar, Mrs. Mansur said that he was aware that a deputation of capitalists had waited on the authorities and recommended action against labour leaders.

Mr. Bhattacharjee, a C. I. D. reporter from Bengal, examined by the prosecution, deposed to his having taken down certain speeches by Goswami, Kishorilal Ghosh and others.

The Court adjourned for tomorrow.—A. P.

BENGAL KNOWS HOW TO HONOUR HEROES

PAYING HOMAGE TO DADHICHI OF NEW AGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

"Bengal, the home of sufferers in the cause of liberty knows how to honour heroes", said the members of the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case Defence Committee, in a message, before leaving Calcutta.

Continuing they said "Men and women, young and old, rich and poor, all vied one another in paying homage to Dadhichi of the new age. We saw Sjt. Subhas Bose bowing before the coffin and picking up the dust from the last remains of the martyr and applying the same to his forehead. That revealed to us the secret of Bengal's greatness. Here service to the motherland was the only criterion of honour or glory.—Free Press.

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Bombay, Sept. 20

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EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Disabilities of Subordinate Service

MR. SWAMINARAYEN'S SPEECH IN BROACH

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 15.

The Subordinate Educational Service Conference met to-day under the Presidency of Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan M.L.C., when representatives from Nadiad, Godhra, Surat and Ahmedabad attended the Conference in large numbers.

Mr. K. A. Bala, the Chairman of the Reception Committee referred to some of the important Educational problems, such as having Senior and Junior classes, having few compulsory subjects and a wide range of subjects for the selection of optional subjects, boys' class Libraries, subjects with vocational bias for study, combined method of conversation and Translation in Teaching of English, oral test in Examination etc. He referred to special features of English Education noticed by him in his tour of Europe, (1) Vocational and manual training side by side with cultural education, (2) Absence of Examinations in lower forms, (3) Absence of private tuitions, (4) no fetish of any particular system, (5) No hard and fast time-tables for lower standards.

DUTY OF GOVT.

Lastly after dwelling on the necessity of Government giving financial support, he touched the service problems. He referred to the dictum that school-masters vocation is a noble profession but a sorry trade and pointed out how the Hon. Mr. A. L. Fisher, the Education Minister of the British Parliament during the great European War got raised the scales of pay of Teachers, because the civilised people want the teachers to be happy as they are the real architects of the future of the nation. He said that the present B.E.S. the Educational Officer, was worse off than those of the pre-war times as their pay has been reduced temporarily to Rs. 250/- which is less than that of any Provincial service and all the men in B. E. S. in Gujarat mere temporary excepting only one Headmaster and one Dy. Edl. Inspector. This he attributed to the head of the Education Department not having the Hall-mark of I. C. S. and the Education minister's lacking guidance and enough time to study Educational questions.

MODERNISM IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Then the President Prof. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. began by saying that modern lines of education were found in Education in Ancient India. He said as in modern Educational Institutions of the civilised country, pupils in ancient India lived all the 24 hours and continuously for 12 years in direct contact with the culture of their great Teachers and lived a life in Nature. The pupils had to learn practically all the arts and sciences of living the life as they had to supply themselves their personal daily wants. They had to know agriculture and Botany for food and medical aid; astronomy to know accurate timings of the day and seasons of the year, but building for their shelter and housing and carpentry and smithwork to make their bows and arrows for other uses in daily life.

GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

Referring to the grant-in-aid rules he said, in England schools were independently started by the church or by societies and private Trusts and it was very hard for Government to move them to accept even unconditional grants in the beginning, because they suspected their interference with the school policy of work. Now they accept one-third grant of their total expenses, but they enjoy full freedom in the management of their school, as Government only sees that the grant in ernment only sees that the grant is not misappropriated. The Arya Samaj Primary and Secondary schools and Colleges in the Punjab and our Charotar Education Society of Anand do not accept grants, because their rules are unduly strict and awkward and they should be revised in the light of modern requirements like those in advanced countries. Then he touched the questions of the task of the Teaching profession, the complete physical and Vocational Education, the unwieldyness of the Bombay University and the necessity of founding the Gujarat University as more than one University are founded in other Presidencies.

SCALE OF PAY.

Continuing the President referred to lower scales of pay of the Educational Service as compared with other State Services and how men in S. E. S., were not allowed to go beyond Rs. 200/- even after 20 years, double Graduates were not confirmed after 10 years' service, teachers were not getting any increments or have not even their pay fixed for a long time for want of Government's decision in the matter. Senior teachers were getting less pay than thier Juniors etc. Then he advised teachers to be students themselves all their life, to love pupils as their own children and with high ideals of National Service and with great efforts achieve the full development of the country.

Resolutions were then passed regarding Service irregularities, proper adjustment of the pay and number of Provincial Educational Service keeping grades of men and women equal, removal of the bar of 50 per cent for Primary trained Teachers, recruitment of men for the high posts of the Director's office, recommendations of reforms for the curricula Revision Committee, holding public Examinations in cooler months; submitting a memorial to H. E. the Governor for communal preference to very Junior men, superseding old efficient servants.

MR. WHITLEY LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

DECLINES TO MAKE STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept 19.

Mr. J. H. Whitley will leave Tilbury by s.s. Naldera tomorrow for Bombay to take up chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Labour. He refused to make a statement on the eve of his departure wishing first to meet his Indian colleagues.—Reuter.

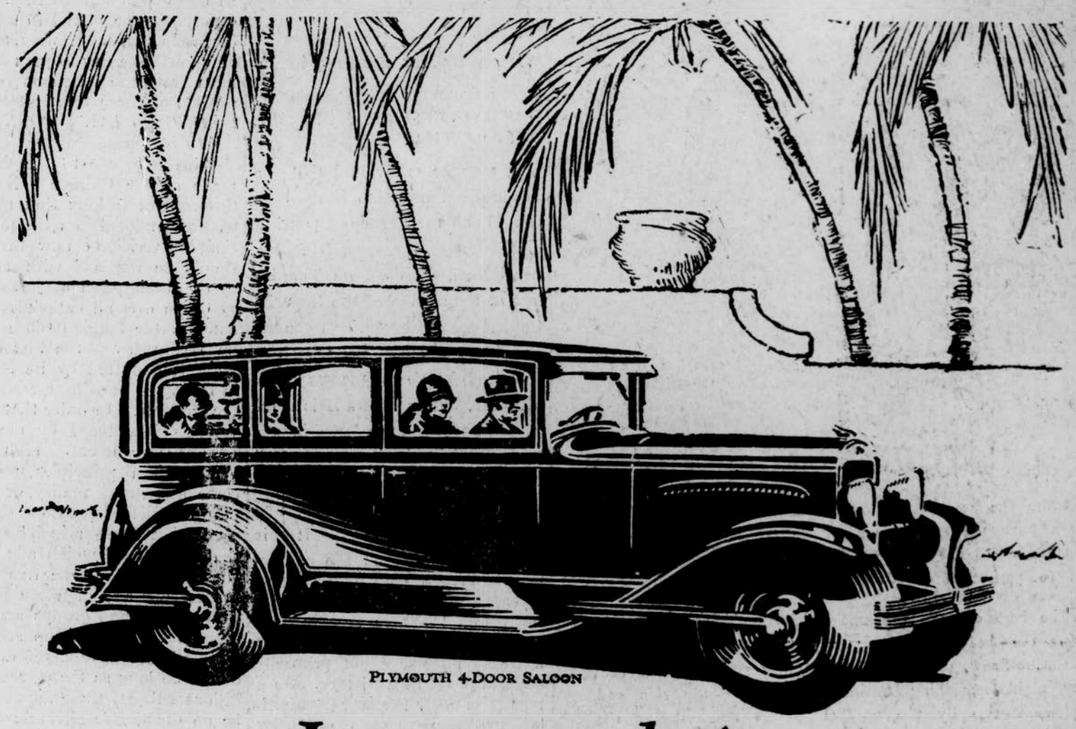
SIMLA ART EXHIBITION

BOMBAY ARTIST'S SUCCESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA Sept 19.

At the Simla Art Exhibition opened today, Messrs. Pestonji Bomnaji, Taskar, Kalkaka, Fernandes, Colaco, Vas, Parendekar, Joseph, Achrekar and Gorekshkar and Miss Henderson and Miss Dhurandhar have been declared to be the recipients of prizes and medals.



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LONDON TOPICS

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(Continued from page 8.)

was received by the King in audience at Sandringham.

FRENCH CRITICISM OF MR. MACDONALD.

It may be safely said that a favourable impression has been caused in the French political circles by the speech of Mr MacDonald delivered on Tuesday last at the session of the Imperial Conference at Geneva. Of course, in certain quarters the speech is criticised for the vagueness of its idealism, but in others it is regarded as only too precise in advocating the abandonment of all those measures of protection which in France are suggested by the word "security". It is useful to understand the characteristic French point of view and in that connection it must be remembered that in that country the war is not remembered as a tragic mistake but primarily and above all as a victory. As a matter of fact, the word "security" in France means security against any future German invasion and there is very little faith in the possibility of world peace preventing any invasion except by armaments. This attitude in its more extreme form finds expression in the extreme Nationalist papers. The criticism of "Pertinax" is an index in point. "Pertinax" states that after obtaining the evacuation of the Rhine, Great Britain is now launching an attack against the French point of view in matters of minorities, disarmament, and security and not only against the French point of view but against the point of view of every nation which does not want to allow the vanquished to raise any doubt about the result of the victory. The correspondent argues that the League of Nations ought not to be the instrument of international idealism, which, in his opinion, simply means handing back to Germany and her allies what they lost, but an instrument for preserving the *status quo*.

MARRIAGE BAR IN CIVIL SERVICE.

It is understood that the marriage bar is one of the questions which Mr. Snowden has decided to include in the terms of reference to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service. The proposal for its removal, so that women may, by a revision of the present rules, be allowed to retain their appointments after marriage, has excited considerable feeling both inside and outside the Service, and there is a great difference of opinion on the subject. The Executive Committee of the Women Clerical Officers' Committee of the Civil Service Committee will consider a proposal that a ballot be taken on the matter at its meeting to be held the next week and it will also consider whether the views of the men members should not be similarly obtained. The Association has a large proportion of women members but not even the women themselves are united on the question. It may be said that nearly all the associations with a predominant male membership are opposed to the removal of the marriage bar.

CANDIDATES FOR COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Following the recent death of Viscount Finlay a vacancy has occurred on the Permanent Court of International Justice and an interesting situation is created by the fact that in addition to Sir Cecil Hurst, the principal legal adviser to the Foreign Offices, not less than seven other British lawyers of great eminence have been nominated. Lord Buckmaster is sponsored by Italy, Sweden, and Portugal; Lord Hailsham by Norway, Denmark and Switzerland; Lord Reading's sponsor is Siberia, whereas Hungary is sponsoring Sir Frederick Pollock and Belgium Lord Hanworth. Great Britain supports Sir Cecil Hurst to whose nomination strong objections have been raised in the country. The grounds for objection are that the British member of the new World Court should have held high legal office and that Sir Cecil, as a Foreign Office Member responsible for the drafting of so many post-war treaties, might conceivably be placed in an embarrassing position, were he called upon some day to pass judgment from the bench on certain aspects of those treaties.

FOREIGN LAW COURTS IN CHINA.

With reference to the demand made by the Chinese National Government asking that the restriction imposed on the jurisdictional sovereignty now in force should be removed with a view to the assumption of jurisdiction by China over all nationals in her domain, the Foreign Office issued on Wednesday the text of the Note transmitted by its Minister in Peking to the Chinese National Government. In order that the reforms introduced by the Chinese Government, embodying Western legal principles, may become a living reality, it appears to His Majesty's Government that these principles and that the Courts which administer these laws should be free from interference and dictation by military chiefs and groups and associations who set up arbitrary and illegal tribunals of their own. So long as the present conditions subsist, there appears to be no practicable alternative to maintaining, says the Note, though, perhaps in a modified form, the treaty port system that has served for nearly a century to regulate the intercourse between China and the British subjects within her domain. Some system of extra-territoriality is the natural corollary to the maintenance, even in modified form, of the treaty port system, and the problem as it presents itself to His Majesty's Government is to discover what further modifications in that system, beyond those already made and alluded to it would be desirable and practicable to effect.

EX-MINISTERS IN COUNCIL.

When the Conservatives were in opposition in 1924, there was formed what is known as a Conservative "Shadow Cabinet." It is understood that some time before the end of the present Parliamentary recess, Mr. Baldwin, who is at present on a holiday at Aixe-les-Baines, will arrange for regular meetings of this "Shadow Cabinet" as the present position of the Party is one that calls for frequent consultations among Conservative critics of the Government. Mr. Baldwin acts as Chairman and those who were his Cabinet colleagues at the time his Government went out of office are entitled to a seat at the table. There is a strong desire amongst the rank and file of the party that the "Shadow Cabinet" should be strengthened as much as possible to arrive at important decisions as to the future policy of the Party and to make it possible to adopt a definite attitude towards measures introduced by the Government. Though it was anticipated that another General Election would take place in the next few months, the events of the past few weeks have persuaded some of the Conservatives to hold a contrary view. It is fully recognised that under present circumstances, the general body of public opinion has been so much impressed by the moderation and the resolution of the Labour Government that an election this autumn would inevitably mean a still further reduction of the Conservative representation in the House of Commons. Accordingly, unless any untoward proposals are put forward, it may be regarded as certain that Conservatives will be advised to vote for the Government should there be any likelihood of a parliamentary defeat leading to a general election.

RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL.

The Council of War Resisters' International met on Monday last at Zurich when Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., presided. It was announced at the meeting that Professor Einsten had replied to the question "What would you do in another war"? The eminent scientist says: "I should unconditionally refuse every direct or indirect war service, and try to induce my friends to adopt the same attitude irrespective of the general opinion on the causes of the war." The reports of the Council showed a diminished number of war-resister prisoners in conscript countries owing to some releases in Jugo-Slavia, but imprisonments continued in Holland, Switzerland, Russia, Poland, France, and elsewhere. Mr. Brockway proposes to bring out a "Jail Diary" recording the reminiscences of eminent people on jail life. Mr. Lansbury, Messrs. Despard, Bertrand Russel, Tom Mann, Wolfred Wellock and Buriel Porter are amongst the contributors.

DEATH-DEALING BACILLUS.

The secret of a deadly toxin, product of a new bacillus, to which the human race is believed to be so susceptible that a salt spoonful will bring death to a million souls was revealed on Tuesday afternoon by Professor Leonard Hill of the Department of Applied Physiology of the National Institute for Medical Research at the annual conference of the Sanitary Experts' Association, at which problems affecting the daily life of the nation were discussed. Over a thousand health experts were present when Professor Hill delivered his presidential address. After having told of the effect of the extraordinarily potent organism, the speaker declined to disclose the name. "I would call your attention," he said, "to a certain bacillus which shall be nameless but is easily cultivated." If men are as susceptible as guinea-pigs are to the toxin produced by this bacillus—and there is reason to think they are—it would appear that one gramme, say a saltspoonful of the dry toxin, would suffice to kill a milion. The toxin acts if inhaled or if it falls on the eyes as a powder. If men set out to prepare such a toxin and scatter it by aeroplane, what would be the use of the panoply of war? Is it not time, then, to end the waste of money on preparations for war and apply the money so saved on preventing disease?" Pure food supply and the safety of canned goods, the housing shortage and air pollution in places of entertainment, the purity of the milk supplied by the big dairy companies, "sensible" clothing were some of the subjects discussed.

WIRELESS-CABLE MERGER.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference for the unification of the telegraph services of the British Empire, the Imperial and International Communications Limited have announced that the purchase of the Imperial Cables has been completed and the lease of the Beam Wireless Stations taken up by the Company. The other necessary agreements in connection with the cable-wireless merger have been exchanged with the Government and it is anticipated that the Imperial Cable and Beam Wireless Services will be operated by the Communications Company at an early date. The Wireless and Cable Conference was appointed to report on the situation which had arisen as a result of the competition of the beam wireless with the cable services. After months of negotiations with the Marconi and associated companies, the Conference reached complete unanimity on a series of recommendations designed to bring about the adoption of a common policy by the various Governments of the Empire and issued its report in July last. The chief recommendation of the Conference was for the creation of a great public corporation to control and work all public wireless services within the Empire, the interests to be represented being the British Post Office, Pacific Cable Board, the Marcony Company and Associated Companies in the Dominions and the Eastern Telegraph Company. In this connection, it may be recalled that after prolonged discussion in Parliament a Bill authorising the merger was carried despite persistent criticism of the Labour Party that the State was giving the control of a vital public service to private interests. The Bill authorised the sale of several existing companies to the Communications Company. At the same time the Government leased its rights in beam wireless in these areas for a period of 25 years and received in exchange a sum of £250,000 a year, 12 per cent of the increased profits made by the new company and a further sum of £60,000. The Government representatives on the Corporation will hold the balance between the two other interests and, Sir John Gilmour, who was the Chairman of the Committee, emphasised that Empire considerations had always come first in the negotiations.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MERSEY.

Viscount Mersey, who, as Mr. Justice Bigham, was one of the most famous judges of his time, died at Littlehampton on Sunday last after having taken ill only twenty minutes before death. He was on his holiday and had become a prominent figure at local sports meetings. The late Lord Mersey was known as a "strong" judge. As the son of a Liverpool merchant, he studied for the Law while he still occupied a high stool in his father's office. It was he who tried Whitaker Wrightand did almost as much as the K.C.'s employed in the case to unravel the complicated frauds then disclosed. While still a K.C. he was called on to serve in the House of Commons Committee on the Jameson raid. In 1912 he presided over the enquiry into the 'Titanic" disaster, went to Canada as one of the members of the Court of Investigation into the wreck of the "Empress of Ireland" early in 1914 and in 1915 presided over the 'Lusitania" inquiry. In 1909 he became President of the Divorce Court and brought searching methods to bear on the investigation of matrimonial causes. His rulings in legal cruelty and on the comparative seriousness of infidility on the part of husband and wife respectively caused considerable sensation. When he retired at seventy years of age he said, he was tired. Nevertheless, he was recalled in 1921 at the age of eighty-one to aid in clearing off legal arrears. His death is another instance of the longevity of the Bench, though he has passed away at an earlier age than his friend Lord Halsbury.

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—:o:—

Plea for Restrictions on Foreign Banks

INDIAN MERCHANTS' SUGGESTIONS

The following is the memorandum of written evidence submitted by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee :—

"My Committee have not attempted to reply to all the questions but have tried only to bring out four important points which, they think, are vital to the banking interests of the country.

"Their first point is that the quickest," and the most economic method of developing banking in the country is to associate the existing indigenous bankers more directly with the Imperial Bank or the State-aided Bank as the case may be.

"The second point they wish to bring out is with regard to Gold Standard and Currency, which, in their opinion, it is now possible and feasible to introduce in the country.

"The third point is as regards the saving habit of the people developing into insurance business, which they submit, should be further developed by placing restrictions on the operations of non-Indian insurance companies.

"The fourth point in this representation of my Committee is as regards the operations of the Exchange Banks all of which are non-Indian resulting in most of the export trade of the country being in the hands of non-Indian agencies. This my Committee consider should be avoided, as it is detrimental to the interests of the agriculturists and they therefore suggest that restrictions on further expansion of non-Indian banks in the country should be imposed."

With regard to agricultural credit and credit facilities to small industries, the Committee are in favour of Licensed Warehouses being opened and operated on different railway lines. Such a system as at present working with success on the Calcutta-Darjeeling Railway, where there are Licensed Warehouses for tea chests.

The Committee are of opinion that the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has affected adversely the interests of Shroffs and commission agents and it is very essential that the Act should be so amended and revised as to preclude the possibility of harassing and dishonest tactics.

HELPING THE SHROFFS.

With regard to indigenous banking the memorandum states:—"The difference between the business of Shroffs and Joint Stock Banks is in volume and form. The Shroffs, in addition to doing banking business, are generally engaged either on their own account or as commission agents, in the purchase and sale of various articles such as cotton, grain, rice, seeds, gold and silver, etc."

Bombay Shroffs although they do not directly finance agriculture, finance Shroffs in the mofussil, thus providing greater financial facilities to agriculture than Joint Stock Banks.

Shroffs are not financing foreign trade in Bombay but are financing internal trade in foreign goods more than Joint Stock Banks. They are concerned with industries also to a considerable extent, though not in capital cities. Thus, for instance, they are helping in financing the sugar industry, oil mills, flour mills, rice mills, silk and cotton handloom manufacture. They are also financing the mill industry of mofussil town like Ahmedabad.

Imperial Bank branches should not be opened unless they help local Shroffs and merchants. Branches that are opened have generally resulted in money being drawn of from there. Exporters, most of whom are non-Indians, are given a great facility by the Imperial Bank. In order that local trade and agriculture may also be financed, it should be provided that money collected at branches should as far as possible be invested in the locality concerned.

My Committee are obliged to make this suggestion as their experience is that the opening of branches by the Imperial Bank in a particular centre leads as an inevitable result to the shortage of funds available for the Shroffs.

"There is no prejudice against the Shroffs. Rather they are popular with the Indian business community, because of their banking hours, their close relationship to business, their knowledge of conditions and their association between themselves, and having their offices in the business locality, as also their economic method of operation.

"Regarding the question of legal facilities it may be suggested that if the Shroffs in a suit can satisfactorily establish that at the time of making payment they had the money, they should not be called to prove otherwise.

"Indigenous baks, i.e., Shroffs can become more useful to the community provided they are given additional finance. The principal source of getting money is at present the Imperial Bank, the methods of which, do not conduce to giving greater facilities to the Shroffs. The Imperial Bank, in fact, instead of being helpful to the Shroffs, goes adverse to their interests, specially because of one factor. The Bank gets colossal funds from Government free of interest and these funds are not utilised so much to help indigenous banks as to compete with them. Naturally Shroffs cannot compete with a big bank which gets such vast funds free of interest from Government.

"There is very little freedom given to managers of branches to advance money even to suitable parties and they have often to rely upon the Head Office for instructions in a large number of cases. On account of all these factors, the policy of opening 100 branches of the Imperial Bank has not proved successful as it was expected to be.

SHROFFS AS AGENTS.

"My Committee beg to suggest that to obviate the disadvantages of this system, a group of Shroffs, wherever such co-operation and co-ordination is possible, should be appointed as agents of the Imperial Bank, and where such co-operation is not possible a single Shroff should be recognised as agent. The Agents may be required to give a guarantee of a particular amount regarding the business they do for the Bank. Such guaranteeing Shroffs will be able to show good results and thus to prove of great help to trade. They will be like guarantee brokers, and the Bank need not be afraid regarding any loss by working through them. The appointment of these Shroffs may be made after careful inquiries.

"As a start, my Committee would suggest the appointment of such Shroffs in all principal trade and agricultural centres, where the Imperial Bank has got no branches. If this scheme proves successful, the system may be extended to some of the towns which have got branches of the Bank at present.

"If the system is adopted the Imperial Bank should not open any more branches thereafter, but must work through the agency system as proposed. The great advantage of the system will be that the Shroff, being a local man, knows local conditions better and will therefore prove more helpful in developing local trade. His overhead expenditure will be less. Current accounts will also be opened by the Agent and my Committee are sure that the public will open these accounts with the Shroffs, realising that they are working for the Imperial Bank of India.

"My Committee are of opinion that the Chairman and the majority of Directors of the Imperial Bank must be Indians and such as would inspire confidence in the Indian mercantile community. The Management of the Bank should be Indianised much faster than what is being done.

PLEA FOR GOLD STANDARD.

Turning to the investment habit and attraction of capital the Committee would like to emphasise the great necessity of placing India on the basis of a Gold Standard and a Gold Currency. It is because the currency policy of the Government of India has been short-sighted and not in accordance with the real needs that the country has remained without a proper Gold Standard and Gold Currency which are its due and which have been asked for practically unanimously.

"The Committee feel sure that with the establishment of a Gold Standard and A Gold Currency, development of industries and the spread of education the banking habit will be fostered and as a consequence there will be found in the country funds for banks.

"The insurance habit is also still lacking in the people. The development of insurance has not taken place to the extent it was expected to as is found in other countries, because of the foreign insurance companies which have naturally looked to their own gains and not to the gains of the country, and because vast amounts of net premiums are being taken abroad which otherwise would have been invested in the country and available for investment in in Indian securities.

It is necessary, therefore, to put restrictions on all non-Indian insurance companies doing business in this country for this and various other reasons. If a healthy insurance habit is developed, the Committee have no doubt that this will go a long way towards helping banking.

The Committee are strongly opposed to the prevalence of the Postal Cash Certificates which are taking away about Rs. 15 to 20 crores from the Shroffs and consequently from trade, industries and agriculture. The interest that they bear roughly works out to about 5.8 per cent. and they therefore naturally come into competition with Shroffs. The Committee would therefore like to suggest that the system of issuing postal certificates should be stopped. Savings Banks may be allowed to go on as they are, as the rate of interest is not large and they are found to fill a place in the economy of the poorer and middle-class people, the salaried class specially, which resort to this from of investment and there is no necessity, so far as my Committee can see, of doing anything special to attract other classes this form of investment.

"My Committee do not think that there is any special necessity for extending any facility to small agriculturists and small investors of the country to take up some form of Government security. What they suggest is that the position of Shroffs must be improved and strengthened considerably by taking steps like stopping the issue of Postal Certificates and others mentioned above, Shroffs who are from times immemorial the national watchdogs and custodians of monetary interests will gladly co-operate with Government by subscribing to their loan. They may set as a feeder in fact for Government loans and other industrial enterprices if they are started.

PROMOTE CHEQUE HABIT.

"The cheque habit has grown considerably. For further promoting the cheque habit, my Committee would suggest that clerks who have bank accounts should be paid their salaries by cheques, as also those employees whose salary is more than Rs. 100.

It is wrong to suppose that Indians had not any banking habit. Rather India is a country in which the banking habit is found since a long time past. The existence of Shroffs as a powerful community and the history of the services they have rendered to the country in the financing of trade, industries and agriculture go to show that the banking habit among the people is not exotic at all, but is to be found there from ancient times. Coming to more recent times, it is found that the habit suffered a severe check because of the bad and unsuitable currency policy of Government, absence of a Gold Standard and Gold Currency, absence of education and literacy, absence of Industrial development and absence of banking facilities, etc.

The result of opening many branches by the Imperial Bank of India has not been as was expected favourable to banking.

"My Committee would like to point out one difficulty which is being experienced by Shroffs in the City of Bombay and which comes greatly in the way of indigenous banks. This is the fishing enquiries of the Income-tax department, against which my Committee have had occasion to protest more than once. While the books of Shroffs are being examined the department officials take down names and addresses of people who have got their deposits with the Shroffs. The depositors naturally withdraw the deposits which in due course find their way to Exchange Banks and other Banks, where no Income-tax assistant dares to take similar liberties with the books of the Bank. My Committee strongly feel that such enquiries hould be stopped.

Safe-guard rights of India.

"My Committee beg to bring to the notice of the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee the position occupied by foreign banks at present in this country. They think that the Provincial Banking Committee are fundamentally concerned with it, as the question is whether the foreign banks are helpful in financing agriculture or affording help to indigenous bankers. With regard to both these questions, it must be said that foreign banks are practically doing nothing. They consider their main function to consist in financing import and export trade and that too such part of it as passes through non-Indian hands.

"While my Committee are not averse to foreign capital as such in this country, they are firmly of opinion that such foreign capital whether working through banks or industries should come to India through Indian banks or channels; otherwise should be placed under some control. With regard to banks my Committee therefore suggest that any foreign bank which wants to operate in this country should be registered here in Rupee capital, with a majority of Indian directors and a majority of Indian shareholders—a principle which has been accepted if my Committee may say so by Government themselves. This will not preclude any foreign bankers from having a bank here but it will safeguard the rights and interests of India.

"My Committee hope that the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will lay emphasis upon this suggestion specially as the interests of agriculture are affected.

"One very unfortunate result of this unrestricted exploitation by non-Indian (Exchange) Banks has been that almost the whole of our export trade in many instances on the interior has gone into foreign hands. This means the country's agriculturist has to depend on foreign agencies for marketing his product even in his own country. As regards imports bulk of the imports are through non-Indian agencies, again an undesirable thing. Canada has various restrictions on Banks in Canada and we understand there are no non-Canadian Banks in Canada, the entire banking business being done by Canadians."

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The total amount of twelve months' bills sold on 10th September was Rs. 66,75,000. Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 24th September 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 27th September 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

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TRUTH ABOUT KIDNAPPING SCARE

—:o:—

Percival Committee on Origin and Causes of Riots

Dealing with the origin and causes of the riots the Percival Committee say:—

Turning to the causes and origins of the riots, it has been pressed upon us by a number of witnesses, especially by prominent European and Parsi witnesses, that the origin of the riots was the series of inflammatory speeches delivered by certain leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union during the General Mill Strike, which lasted from April to October 1928, and again during Oil Strike, which lasted from 7th December 1928 till after the date of the riots. The contention is that these speeches on the one hand weakened respect for Law and Order, and on the other hand contained direct incitement to make attacks on any persons who wished to start the mills again or to resume work, and on those who had replaced the strikers. The speeches were also closely connected with intimidation against persons who would not obey the Red Flag Union—a Union of whom at least some of the leaders were communists. After due consideration we agree with this view, namely, that the Girni Kamgar Union, also known as the Red Flag Union, was the basic cause of the riots.

COMMUNIST LEADERS

It is admitted before us by the Treasurer of the Union that some of the leaders of the Union are communists, but a distinction is sought to be drawn between the policy of the individual leaders and that of the Union. This is a distinction without a difference. When labourers are harangued by communist leaders, who say, at a meeting of the millhands or oil workers, that Government and the capitalists must be crushed, the workers cannot distinguish between the policy of the leaders and the policy of the Union. The very fact that the Union is known as the Red Flag Union, and that its symbols are a hammer and a sickle, shows that it is a Communist Organisation. The Red Flag Union leaders moreover were not merely making speeches, but they were also training and drilling Red Flag volunteers, and inciting the workers to take the law into their own hands.

SPEECHES DELIVERED BY COMMUNIST LEADERS.

We have had the advantage of seeing extracts from a number of speeches delivered by some of the communists leaders at the time of the General Mill Strkie and also of the Oil Strike, which extracts have been supplied to us by Government. We have also received from witnesses, who have appeared before us, extracts from certain other speeches, which confirm the accuracy of the extracts furnished by Government. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the extracts supplied by Government. Some of them were put to the leaders of the Union, who appeared as witnesses before us (the speeches were made not by these leaders but by previous leaders of the Union); and, while they do not admit their correctness, they do not deny that they are correct.

INFLAMMATORY CHARACTER OF SPEECHES.

Several extracts from the speeches are printed in Appendix "B". The names of the speakers have been omitted. They are in our opinion of an inflammatory and intimidating character and they show that the intention of the Union was to get the whole industry under their control, not merely to obtain certain pecuniary advantages for the labourers. It is to be noted also that Red Flag Union volunteers helped to intimidate loval workers. The evidence shows that one at least of the Red Flag Union leaders incited his picketers to intimidate and abuse those who wanted to work at the Oil Installations.

EFFECT OF THE SPEECHES

As observed by one witness:—"The burden of the speeches was:—(a) Defy the Police, (b) have no respect for law and order, (c) Government are the associates of your enemies, that is, the millowners, (d) we have now firmly established the Government of the Red Flag in the industrial areas..... The lawless element among the mill operatives was thus actively and persistently prepared for acts of violence."

On consideration of all the evidence placed before us we are clearly of opinion that the activities of the Red Flag Union are the basic cause of the riots.

Other causes which have been suggested as basic causes of the riots are the presence of a large hooligan element in Bombay and the existence of Hindu-Moslem tension. These, however are causes to be considered rather in connection with the course which the riots took.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF THE RIOTS.

Turning to the immediate causes of the riots we are of opinion that they were the attacks made on Pathans, as a result of the rumour that Pathans were kidnapping children, and because the Pathans had taken the places of some of the Oil Installation strikers. The opportunity was also taken to attack the rooms of the Pathan money-lenders in the locality, to murder them, plunder their dwellings and in one case destroy their documents.

In regard to the starting of the kidnapping scare the Committee state:—

We are of opinion that, though it is not shown who started the kidnapping rumour, it is proved that one at least of the Red Flag Union leaders helped to spread the scare, using it as a reason for inciting the strikers against the Pathans. The chief witness on this point is Police Inspector Karnik.

It is important to note that this evidence was given by Inspector Karnik at the time of the riots. This evidence is supported by that of Mr. Milton Kubes, Superintendent, Watch and Ward Department of the Sassoon Mills.

The Committee here give some extracts from the speeches of the leaders of the "Red Flag Union.":—

In reference to the Red Flag Union the main defence put forward is that communism is opposed to communalism, and that it was not to the interest of the communists to stir up communal strife. The answer to this objection is that the leaders of the Red Flag Union were quite reckless, and their violent speeches found their expression in the differences of the two communities instead of in class hatred.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS.

In regard to the spread of the kidnapping scare we are of opinion that some of the newspapers must bear a share of the responsibility. We are obliged to mention particularly in this connection the "Indian National Herald," the "Hindustan and Praja Mitra" and the "Bombay Samachar," though the last inserted a contradiction three days later, namely on the 8th February.

After a consideration of the evidence on this count the Committee came to the conclusion:—

From a perusal of the issues of the paper ("Indian National Herald") of the 5th and 7th January and of the 3rd and 5th February 1929 we can only arrive at the conclusion that it was more responsible than any other single agency for the spread of the kidnapping scare.

GOVERNMENT DENIAL OF KIDNAPPING SCARE.

It has been suggested that the Government denial of the truth of the kidnapping scare was issued rather late, namely on the evening of the 4th February. But the rumours that children were being kidnapped though afloat in the City for more than a week before the 2nd February, did not reach the Commissioner of Police till the 3rd February, a Sunday; nor were they mentioned in any of the newspapers till the 3rd February, except in the "Indian National Herald" of the 5th January, as mentioned above.

Some witnesses before us have complained also about the glaring headlines and alarmist articles in certain newspapers from day to day during the progress of the riots. We would not single out any particular newspaper in this respect; but we are of opinion that in times of rouble and tension, special circumspection should be exercised by Editors of newsnapers.

WHETHER STRIKERS OR PATHANS WERE AGGRESSORS.

The next point urged by some of the witnesses is that the Pathans, and not the oil strikers or the mill-hands, were the aggressors in the beginning.

There are however three objections to this view:—

I. In the first place it is directly contrary to the Police evidence. The Police Report states that "The strike leaders were very annoyed that the Pathans were enabling the Company to carry on. During the month of January several entirely unprovoked attacks were made on these Pathan workers on their way home from work." The Commissioner of Police has stated before us that he has since inquired further into the matter, and that he finds that this statement in the Report is correct.

II. It is improbable that men who have taken the place of strkers would attack strikers. Throughout the world the general rule is that strikers attack those who take their places, and not the other way round.

III. In the third place the casualties among the Pathans in the beginning were much higher than those among the strikers or mill-hands.

The close connection between the Red Flag Union and the assaults on the Pathans is shown further by the fact that when the mill-hands rushed about on the 5th February murdering the Pathans, they shouted as their slogan "Victory to the Red Flag."

WHY PATHANS WERE ATTACKED.

We are of opinion, as indicated above, that the attacks by the strikers and mill-hands were due primarily to the fact that the Pathans had taken the place of strikers at the Oil Installations, and secondly, and to a lesser extent, to the fact that some of the Pathans are money-lenders, who advanced money to mill-hands at usurious rates of interest.

PATHANS RETALIATE.

It is no doubt the case that some Pathans are ready with the use of sticks and knives, and believe in the principle of "An eye for an eye," As shown in the extract from Dr. Nunan's evidence given above, the Pathans whom he met "were a grim determined crowd," who said that they were going to even up matters a bit." Other evidence is to the same effect, namely that the Pahans decided to retaliate on Hindus generally for the murderous attacks made on them.

STATEMENTS OF WINTERTON AND CRERAR.

Suggestions have been made that the statements made by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons, and by the Honourable Sir James Crerar in the Legislative Assembly, regarding the origin of the riots, were incorrect. But it will be seen that, according to the view taken by us, these statements were correct, the Pathans being, so far as the incidents under consideration are concerned, in no way the aggressors. The Commissioner of Police has also stated that it is not incorrect to say that "as a body" the Bombay Pathans are law-abiding and peaceble. It is further in evidence that the oil strikers were "mostly-Hindus" as stated by Earl Winterton.

WHY THE RIOTS TOOK COMMUNAL TURN.

We have next to consider why the riots took a communal turn. The evidence shows that already by 11-30 on the 5th February Pathans had begun to assault Hindus generally. The reason for that action was presumably that their main, if not only, assailants were Hindus.

It is contended by some witnesses that the conduct of the Moslem assailants showed design, and that they must have been instigated by some Moslem leader.

Mr. Kelly in his oral evidence states that allegations of a general nature of this sort were made freely during the course of the disturbances against Moslem leaders on one side and Hindu leaders on the other. Our opinion however is that there is no truth in either allegation. We consider that the retaliation by Moslems was due to the Pathan hunt on the 4th resulting in the cold-blooded and brutal murder of six Pathans, arousing the feelings of Moslems in the City, especially among the lower and more easily excitable classes, and the latter's reaction to the appeal of the Pathan crowd 'en route' to interview the Commissioner of Police on the 5th February.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

At this stage it is desirable to refer in particular to charges made by some witnesses against Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali, as being the persons who gave the riots a communal turn. These charges are based chiefly on an interview at the King Edward Memorial Hospital on the 5th February published in the "Times of India" on the 6th February and on an article in the "Indian National Herald" of the 7th February 1929 regarding a private interview between Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Horniman. The interview with Mr. Horniman was of the nature of a private discussion between two friends and was admittedly not intended for publication. (The Committee here quote the interview appearing in the "Times of India.")

Mr. Mahomed Ali has explained to us that he specially asked the Reporter not to publish the interview. Moreover Mr. Shaukat Ali later on did his best tot help in quelling the disturbances. The declaration of Mr. Shaukat Ali can be described at the worst as indiscreet, which indiscretion must be shared by the "Times of India" for publishing the alleged interview, although Mr. Mahomed Ali had asked the Reporter not to publish it.

RECRUDESCENCE OF DISTURBANCES.

The only other general allegation in connection with the course of the riots which calls for remark is the statement that, while the leading Moslems and Hindus had agreed at a meeting held at Kamatipura, on Friday the 8th, to make peace, and Peace Volunteers had gone round proclaiming peace, the agreement was broken by Hindus on that evening, which conduct led to a recrudescence of the riots then and again on Sunday the 10th; As no Hindu leader is charged in this connection, it is sufficient to say that, if this recrudescence of the disturbances was due to Hindus, it was due to Hindu hooligans at Kalbadevi and Shaikh Memon Street, whom the leaders were unable to control.

(To Be Continued.)

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What the People Say

"PARSIS & PERSIA"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I congratulate Mr. D. R. D. Wadia for asking four questions in his letter on "Parsees and Persia" published in your paper of to-day's date. Since the beginning of the appearance of the correspondence on this subject in our local papers I have been thinking of these particular questions and many a time had a mind to write in your paper for elucidating replies for those questions put by Mr. Wadia from any of the Parsee readers of your esteemed paper. But I being a non-Parsee did not wish to bring these questions before the public fearing that our Parsee brethren might feel that I intend to hurt their feelings. But as now these questions are asked by one of the members of their own community I hope someone of them will be good enough to answer these questions for the benefit of many who are interested in the subject of "Parsees and Persia."

Some of our countrymen seem to be proud of our country not because of its scientific and material progress (which we have nothing to boast of) but because of its tolerance towards all sorts of Swadeshi-made and foreign imported religions. For a man who has no delusion about these different religions this country of ours is nothing but an asylum for the lunatics of religious nature. Unfortunately, there is no restrictions on these lunatics but they are let loose quite freely to develop their lunacy to a dangerous point. If anyone wishes to love and serve the humanity his religion and God should be nothing but the humanity.—Yours, etc.,

"A RATIONALIST."

Sept. 18.

THE SARDA BILL

—:o:—

THE TRIPLICANE TRAGEDY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the Monday's meeting at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "Sarda's Bill" and "Age of Consent Committee's Report" and one of the speakers Mr. Chagla's reference in the beginning of his speech as reported in the "Chronicle" of yesterday, the 17th instant, to a young man who came to him and revealed a harrowing tale of his married life, etc., etc., the undersigned while thanking Mr. Chagla for having kindly expressed it to the audience assembled there which as a duty to the public I should have been present at the meeting to express more vividly and apparently I could not—being a slave rotting in an office I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the public and members of the Assembly more particularly from Madras Presidency to the ghastly tragedy of Triplicane, Madras, in the year 1926.

The victim, a child wife of 13 years, was compelled to lead a marital life in spite of aversion to same with the result that she put an end to her life by setting fire to her clothes. The case "Triplicane Tragedy" as was popularly titled became so sensensational that Mrs. Cousins of 'Adayar' fame, the then Secretary of the Indian Women's Association of Madras, watched the proceedings of the case right to the end which culminated in the acquital of the unfortunate and innocent accused husband by the High Court Criminal Sessions under the then officiating Chief Justice, Sir C. V. Kumaraswamy Sastrigal, thus clearly establishing the evil of child marriage.

This was even commented by Mahatmaji in his "Young India" pointing out the prevailing evil and making a case for the early abolition of child marriage and raising the age of marriage for girls. That this has proved to the hilt the ignorance of the orthodoxy in pinning its faith to old worn-out obsolete and out of date texts causing a young life tragically perished and thus making a good case on the side of social reform for a higher age for marriage and consent is needless to say beyond doubt and arguments.

The speech of Dr. Moonje, the apostle of Hindu Mahasabha excels even those of his colleagues, Messrs. Malaviya and Acharya and Company, in its utter inconsistency. While Panditji was saying that Hindus and Mussulmans, nay all Indians, should have broader chests and wrists to fight for Swaraj valiantly the learned doctor was equally hoarse in advising women especially Hindus to take to arms from being abducted and exhorting all to join more in number the Dehra Dun and other Military Colleges. Will Panditji or the bulwark and citadel of Hindu Mahasabha kindly condescend to enlighten the ordinary un-sophisticated public as to how could all these be possible by the products of child mothers and partners of child wives even for a moment to contemplate to put them into action.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. RAM.
No. 5, Ground Floor,
Nanji Ladha Bldg.,
Matunga (G.I.P.) Ry.,
Bombay, dated Sept. 18.

A PROTEST AGAINST A WARNING

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read 'a warning to those who want to make life better and easier' by "J.M.B." in your last Sunday paper.

The writer has, very ingenously and with force of ironical wit, pleaded that the increasing death-rate of India is "a boon in disguise" and that every possible means should now be consciously utilized or countenanced to raise the curve. He is right in saying that "foul diseases, insanitation" etc., have proved themselves a great aid in exterminating that cancerous portion—which is major—from the body of the community. But here I regret a great deal—and it is a matter of universal regret—that unfortunately the "means" enumerated are not endowed with a faculty to discriminate between the real "fits" and the real "misfits." Hence blindly enough the few "fits" are dragged along with the enormous number of "misfits" to the ever-widening jaw of death. It is a very curious and noticeable feature that the various diseases and epidemics take away those whom we fain call "fits" and leave after the imbecile, the crippled and the degenerated. Again if these are made tremendously more rife in the society, the latter will have the privilege of perishing sooner and otherwise. And the gradually surviving portion will consist of genuine "misfits" who will freely propagate the race as ardently as ever. Here we are confronted with a great paradox. If the majority of "misfits" and a very low minority of "fits"—who will soon tend to merge in the major class—will survive, how "genuinely desired issues" are to be reproduced? Then poor sanity will have no scope to confer its benefits on the individuals of the community. Then indeed "the fewer will have the greater share" and lo! the economic problem is miraculously simplified; and the economic prosperity is finally assured within no distant future. But who are to enjoy the benefit? Surely the moribund "misfits" and the spectus of diseases, epidemics, etc., who will rather choose to retire for peace after such a heavy labour of human destruction!

But inspite of my arguments ranged in opposition, I find myself agreeing partially with the main thesis. India is over-populated; the majority is of "misfits"; diseases, epidemics, etc. are constantly doing their astoundingly solid work; and these are really the things which may yield some consolation.

And here I am suddenly prompted to suggest a rather direct and possible method of grappling with this ever perplexing problem.

To find out "misfits" is indeed easier, for instant this is one of the many the hospitals—their number, is fortunately not small—are the best show-rooms of genuine specimens of all possible diseases; further, the hill-stations will, no doubt, yield an additional number. There are so subtle and secret medical devices of working out the method of "abrupt death."! Moreover, to give a contrary instance, there are prison-houses showing a great number of those whom society can, with due justice, preserve as fits. They should be educated and employed to propagate the race. But I admit, sanity is yet far to seek. I think that all our social problems are so much confusedly intricate and "unnatural" in their aspect, that out of sheer fatigue, we prefer "insanity and degeneration, and fondly delude ourselves into a belief that "All is right in this world" as long as God (a terribly funny Cad, if we rightly judge) chooses us to live thus.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. B.

THE WEATHER.

—:o:—

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Sept. 20

The Arabian Sea depression off the Konkon Coast is centered this morning within a hundred miles of latitude seventeen degrees north and longitude seventy degrees east. Rainfall has again been widespread in Mysore and Bombay Deccan and has extended along West Coast. Numerous thundershowers are also reported from southeast Madras. Monsoon is generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has nearly been general in Bombay Deccan and Mysore and local in Lower Burma, Gujarat, Konkon, Malabar, southeast Madras and Madras Deccan; while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Kashmir, Northeast Frontier Province and South Hyderabad.

Principal amounts:—Akyab, Minbu one inch; Monywa three-quarters; Sandheads one and half; Silchar one; Jessore three quarters; Jagdalpur three quarters; Veraval one and half; Kodaikanal two; Malegaon, Bijapur, Chitaldrug, Palamoottah one; Mysore, Madura, Negapatam three quarters; Poona, Calicut, Cochin, Coimbotore, Bellary half an inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Bombay Deccan and extend in Konkon and Gujarat. Thundershowers are also likely to extend in north Madras Coast and Orissa.—A. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

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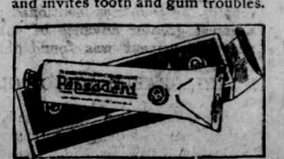

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HUMILIATING POSITION OF INDIA ABROAD

Fight For Political Freedom is More Important than Anything Else

—:o:—

MRS. KAMALADEVI INTERVIEWED

Disgusting Behaviour of Customs Official at Mole

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived from her European tour in Bombay by the P. and O. mail steamer "Viceroy of India" on Friday morning. She attended the International Women's Educational Conference, Geneva, the World Federation of New Education in Denmark, the League against Imperialism at Frankfort, the International League of Peace and freedom at the same place and visited various educational institutions during the course of her tour.

HARIN GREETS HIS WIFE.

A large number of friends and admirers received Mrs. Kamaladevi on board the steamer and profusely garlanded her. Mr. Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya who was accompanied by his child was among the first to greet her.

DETAINED BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Although the boat touched the harbour at about 6 a.m. and most of the passengers had left the mole by 8 or 8-30 a.m. Mrs. Kamaladevi was detained for more than an hour by the customs authorities who subjected all the packages belonging to her to a very thorough and minute search. Apparently the customs authorities had instructions to do so as most of the Europeans and even Indian passengers were exempted from such a search.

All her trunks were ransacked and a European officer was busily engaged in examining a good lot of educational literature she carried with her. The officer seemed puzzled with some of the titles of the books such as "Viswa Bharati" and took care to go through all books with "RED" covers.

DISGUSTED.

At one stage Mrs. Kamaladevi had to protest when one of the officers attempted to tear open an envelope containing a personal letter addressed by one of her friends in England to a judicial officer in India. This elaborate search took over an hour and later Mrs. Kamaladevi expressed to a "Chronicle" representative her disgust at the behaviour and vagaries of the customs officials.

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

In an interview, she said, that she attended the International Educational Conference held at Geneva in July last as delegate of the All-India Women's Conference in Educational Reforms. This Conference was attended by 15 delegates from India. The main question of interest at the Conference was the discussion on the new experiments carried on in the West regarding education. The Indian delegates took particular interest in the study of problems relating to children's education and also free education.

The second Conference, namely, the World Federation of New Education was attended by world-famous educationists like Montessori and Pankhurst, who delivered courses of lectures on the new experiments and new methods of teaching introduced in foreign countries to suit the psychology of the child.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

She did not think under the present limitations of the educational system in India any of the methods advocated at the Conference would at all be experimented here. The Governments, she said, must first make provision for introducing free and compulsory education. She was sure if the Government shook off their apathy some of the methods could usefully be adopted in this country with little changes to suit the conditions here.

DEEP-ROOTED PREJUDICE

Proceeding Mrs. Kamaladevi said that she delivered lectures on Indian problems at various places in the course of her hour. She noticed among all people a deep-rooted prejudice against India and Indians. She did not blame the Indian people for this ignorance, it was for the Indian Government to spread propaganda and enhance the reputation of India. She, however, hoped that sending out of cultural missions to foreign lands would result in better relations between India and the West.

WOMEN IN THE WEST.

Regarding the progress of women's movement in the West, she said, many of the younger States like Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia were much ahead of England. Indian women were surprised that Miss Margaret Bondfield had found a place in the Cabinet, but she found that in the countries mentioned above a much greater advance of the women's movement was found than in England.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE OF GIRLS.

Mrs. Kamaladevi expressed her joy at the fact that the Sarda Bill had been passed by the Assembly. "The enlightened section of Indian women have always been fighting for the raising of the marriageable age of girls. Thank God this blot on the life of Indian girls has now been removed." she said. "We won't be satisfied with these reforms, but will fight for more" she added.

In this connection, Mrs. Kamaladevi alluded to the part taken by Indian women at the Berlin International Women's Conference. The question of fixing the age of marriage came up for discussion and the original resolution was that the age should be fixed at 16 for both boys and girls. The Indian delegates moved an amendment that the marriageable age of boys must be raised to at least 18.

This amendment was carried in the teeth of opposition of English delegates and warm support from delegates belonging to Eastern countries like Egypt, India, China and Japan.

HUMILIATING.

"One always comes back so much more humiliated at India's political slavery every time one goes abroad. To my mind the fight for our political liberation is more important than anything else," she concluded.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who returned from Europe on Friday.

A group photograph of the Indian delegates to the World Federation of new Education held at Elsinore (Denmark). Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is seated in the centre.

Govt. Servants and Political Meetings

—:o:—

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 19.

It is reported the following confidential circular has been addressed by the officiating Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government to the heads of departments, Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners:—

"The attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that large number of clerks in Govment Offices and other Government servants habitually attend political meetings and demonstrations; I am accordingly directed to request you to invite the attention of all Government servants in your department to the fact that attendance at such meetings and participation in such demonstration constitute a breach of Rule 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules for which a Government servant may be dismissed from the service."—Free Press.

EAST AFRICAN INDIANS' DEMANDS

—:o:—

Memorandum Submitted to Govt. of India

MR. ANANTANI'S WARNING

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The East African Indian Deputation has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India dealing with the main grievances of Indians in East Africa. The Deputation summarises its requests to the Government of India as follows:—

(1) To support our demand for common franchise which should not be subject to the consent of the European community,

(2) To oppose the federation of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but if it is introduced in spite of our protests, Indian interests should be represented in the Central Council by reserving one out of two un-official seats provided for each territory for Indians,

(3) To oppose any constitutional change in Kenya which might disturb the present official majority, but if the majority recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission are to be enforced seats intended for representation of native interests should be filled by natives themselves; if this is not accepted two out of the four seats reserved for native representation should be filled by Indians,

(4) To support Indians in segregation cases before Privy Council and to meet costs of the same,

(5) To appoint a Trade Commissioner in East Africa,

(6) To depute an agricultural expert to report on land suitable for Indian settlement in Kenya,

(7) To depute an educational officer to enquire into and report on Indian education in East Africa,

(8) To support our demands for higher grades in public services,

(9) To support our demand for adequate medical facilities in East Africa, and

(10) To support our demand for equal representation with Europeans on Legislative Councils of Uganda and Tanganyika.—A. P.

MR. ANANTANI'S WARNING.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

With regard to the Government of India's cable to His Majesty's Government on the Hilton-Young Commission's Report on East Africa, Mr. Biharilal Anantani, Member, East African Deputation, said;

"While I do not want to anticipate Sir Samuel Wilson's Report, I feel if only His Majesty's Government will pluck up a little courage as it has done in the case of Egypt, to accept the very moderate and cautious recommendations made by the Hilton-Young Commission regarding introduction of common franchise in Kenya, it is certain that the new seemingly difficult problem, would be at once easy of solution. In my opinion, in a growing country like East Africa where much more spade work by all classes of people loyal to the interests of the Empire, has to be done, there should be no room for such bitter and artificial politics. I feel those who consciously or unconsciously fan the fire are not at all the well-wishers of the Empire. I know that the country if peacefully developed would be an invaluable asset. It is only to be hoped that the efforts by the Government of India will bear some fruit in the right solution of the agitating problem. I must frankly state that if this time any abortive attempt is made to tamper with the legitimate demand of the Indian community in East Africa regarding franchise, there is bound to be a good deal of trouble, resulting in much harm to the cause of the development of the country."—Free Press.

Iraq To Enter the League in 1932

BRITAIN'S GESTURE PLACATES PARTIES?

New Cabinet Formed

"DRAFT TREATY ON EGYPTIAN MODEL"

—:o:—

Is it Labour's New Policy in Middle East?

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Baghdad.—There is a great change in the political situation in Iraq following a new offer from the British Government to recommend unconditionally, the entrance of Iraq into the League of Nations in 1932. All political parties have been placated by Britain's offer, the first fruit being the formation of a new Cabinet under the Premiership of Sir Abdul Muhsin Beg Sadun.

A Press Bureau communique says that the late Sir Gilbert Clayton pressed on the Labour Government the advisibility of an early decision regarding Iraq's demand to enter the League as a means of terminating operation of the existing treaties. The British reply has removed any qualification proviso as regards the admission of Iraq to the League. The communique adds: "As it will be necessary to conclude the Treaty before 1932 regulating relations between Britain and Iraq after the latter's admission to the League, steps will now be taken to prepare a draft treaty for that purpose based generally, upon the new Anglo-Egyptian settlement."

The constitution of the new Cabinet was announced this morning as follows:—Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs: Muhsin; Interior: Naji Suwaidi; Justice: Naji Shawkat Pasha; Defence: Nuri Pasha; Finance: Yassin Pasha Hashimi; Irrigation and Agriculture: Abdul Aziz Qassab; Communications and Works: Amin Zaki; Education: Abdul Hussain Chalabi.

The new situation is regarded here as a direct result of the Labour Cabinets new policy in the Middle East. The most prominent feature of the new Cabinet is the inclusion of Yassin Pasha who is closely identified with the Nationalist movement.

NEW PREMIER'S STATEMENT

In accepting the office, this morning the new Premier said Britain's action in granting Iraq's claim for admission to the League of Nations was a conclusive proof of a conciliatory and far-sighted policy which the British Government had now decided to adopt towards Iraq, which was already bound to Britain by bonds of friendly fellowship." "The new offer" he said "satisfied part of the aspirations of the Iraqi nation which will, in the long run, accept nothing falling short of complete independence."—Reuter.

NAUSHAHRO TOWN SAFE

—:o:—

Sind Flood Rushes Towards Michiani

BANKS OF DAMHOWAH GUARDED

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The Director of information has issued (the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 7-20 to-night (Friday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—

"The flood level further subsided at Bhiria by 8 inches and at Tharwshah by 5 inches. Naushahro town proper is safe, but the muzaffirkana and one house have fallen. The flood has crossed the junction of the roads, Bhiria—Naushahro and Naushahro—Tharushah and is rushing towards Michiani. Further west the flood has reached the Damhowah and joined the floods from the Naulaki breach. The banks of Damhowah are being strengthened and guarded to prevent the water crossing and to lead it into the second drainage line east of Moro. On the south-east of Nawsharo the flood will soon reach Phul.—A. P.

JACOBABAD-KASHMORE TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

—:o:—

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Karachi City, N. W. Railway, wires under date September 20:—

With reference to breaches on the narrow guage, Jacobabad-Kashmore line beyond Naothul, through communication was restored to-day and trains will work as usual.—A. P.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

—:o:—

Preparations for Annual Session

(By Mail.)

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Since the election of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress preparations for the annual session are going on apace. Several big donations have been announced and contracts are being entered into for the supply of material on economical terms mainly through Doctor Gopichand, the General Secretary. The enrolment of members is also proceeding but vigorous efforts have been reserved until the end of summer holidays.

DIVISION IN RANKS.

Statements have been made in certain quarters that owing to the existance of two congress parties in the Punjab the successful conclusion to the next annual sessions was doubtful. Enquiries made in Congress circles have elicited the fact that the differences between the parties have become less bitter of late. Dr. Gopichand's party, it is learnt, is willing to placate Dr. Satyapal's party but the latter, as is evident from their recent statement over the signature of twentyfive persons, are willing to help in the work of the Reception Committee but are not willing to take responsibility.—A. P.

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